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GERMANY'S ARMY AND NAVY LEADERS STAND BY REPUBLIC

Reichswehr Officers Called Upon to Resist Any Attempt to Overthrow the Government

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 26—General von Seckt and Admiral von Bencke of the German armed forces ministry are understood to have sent out an order to all generals and admirals employed in the Reichswehr, calling upon them to resist any attempt which might be made to overthrow the republic. Their action is regarded in government circles here as effective proof that contrary to reports in circulation, the army and navy, in the event of a revolt, would not rally to the side of the monarchists.

The Reichswehr decision is assumed to be an answer to the statement made by Otto Wels, the Independent Socialist leader, at the Lustgarten demonstration yesterday. Before a gathering of 200,000 persons held by Majority and Independent Socialists in favor of the republic Herr Wels gave details of a plot to assassinate the prominent heads of the republic, particularly Philip Schiedemann and Dr. Walter Rathenau, the object of which he declared was to provoke the working classes to strike and to hold demonstrations which would necessitate the intervention of the Reichswehr, the latter being entirely in the hands of the monarchists.

Successor Sought

Meanwhile the task of finding a successor to Dr. Rathenau is being pursued with vigor. Among the names mentioned prominently is that of Dr. Otto L. Wiedfelt, the German Ambassador at Washington. His notable success in the diplomatic world ranks him as one of the men best fitted to fill the vacant portfolio.

The assassination of Dr. Rathenau has gravely excited the public, let loose political passions and in a sense provoked a serious internal crisis. Pupilc opinion here, particularly the workers and Socialists, attribute the incident to jingo Junkers, and maintains that the official Nationalist Party cannot be exonerated from responsibility for the crime, which in part at least was due to the violence of the campaign conducted for months past in the official speeches of Nationalists in the Reichstag and in constituencies and articles in their party press. How intense is the political passion thus aroused is proved by the fact that the Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, himself received a threatening letter yesterday dated "the day of the execution of the German traitor Rathenau."

Excitement Intense

Public excitement in working class quarters in Berlin is intense, but as there is no reason for supposing that the monarchists, in spite of recent renewed activity, are likely to be guilty of the folly of attempting to overturn the present Government, thus providing France with a real excuse for invading the Ruhr, so, on the other hand, it may be expected that the German workers, after their one-day protest strike to be observed on Tuesday, will resume that disciplined and orderly attitude which is one of the most hopeful guarantees of Germany's future.

The circumstances attending Dr. Rathenau's assassination will of course intesify party and class cleavages and it is to be presumed that while no sudden melodramatic coup is anticipated the monarchists will continue their efforts to undermine the authority of the republic.

Protest Demonstration

It would seem, although the point has not been brought out in public debates, that the Government contemplated a proclamation of martial law, but refrained from issuing it in case the army was not sufficiently reliable in its defense of the republic. Throughout yesterday afternoon the Reichstag discussed in animated fashion the proposed new decrees and again Dr. Wirth's vigorous oratory had a great effect on the deputies.

Meanwhile, urged by their newspapers to be "ready to meet a monarchist attempt to overthrow the republic," Berlin's workers held a vast protest demonstration outside the one-time Kaiser's palace, over the roof of which a republican flag flew at half-mast, and a resolution was passed warning the monarchists that any attempt to overthrow the republic or recall the Hohenzollerns would provoke armed resistance on the part of the German workers.

Similar demonstrations will mark the general strike to be declared throughout Germany on Tuesday, and while Dr. Rathenau's assassination is not likely to lead to any dramatic internal developments in Germany, obviously in the field of foreign affairs it must have far-reaching effects.

Faithful to Pledges

Dr. Rathenau was certainly one of Germany's ablest men, and as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor can testify from personal contact with him, a man whose policy it was to work unceasingly for international reconciliation through an honest attempt on Germany's part to carry out her reparation pledges. "We must," he declared in a private conversation with a common acquaintance barely a week ago, "prove to the Allies and to the world in general that we are determined so far as is economically possible to keep our pledges in the matter of reparations. Even the failure of the loan negotiations must not be used by us as excuse to evade our liabilities."

Discussing in the conversation referred to the question of the League of Nations, he declared quite bluntly that

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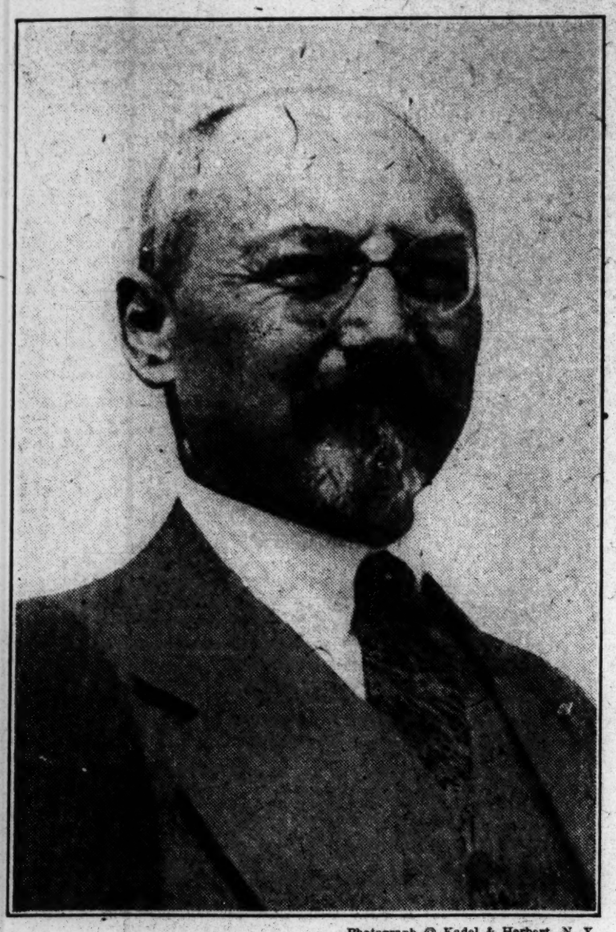

Photograph © Kadel & Herbert, N. Y.

Dr. Otto Ludwig Wiedfeldt

German Ambassador to the United States and Possible Successor to Dr. Walter Rathenau as Minister of Foreign Affairs

GERMAN ADMISSION TO LEAGUE SOUGHT

This Step Advocated at Demonstration to Prevent Hostile Groups Forming

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26—The main resolution passed at yesterday's League of Nations demonstration here was that "the admission of all European nations, and especially of Germany to the League of Nations is a matter of immediate urgency to prevent Europe's falling into a series of hostile groups." Mr. Lloyd George referred to this at the Welsh Baptist Chapel meeting here yesterday and said: "Germany does not want to come into the League of Nations." The truth is given by The Christian Science Monitor's Berlin correspondent today, who points out that Germany is willing to join the League of Nations, provided she is given a place upon the council, thereby obtaining an equal voice with that of the other great European nations.

On the other hand she does not want to commit herself further to the jurisdiction of the body, on which, as a member without a seat upon the council, she would not have any effective voice.

Interviewed here today, leading Germans add to this that Germany regards the League of Nations as now constituted as an instrument of the conquerors for the imposing of their will upon the conquered. They instance the case of Upper Silesia as one in which the League's decision had gone against German interests. They also declare that Austria has not benefited by the membership so far accorded her. The main objection centers round the question of admission to the council, however, and this is one on which French prejudices stand chiefly in the way of a settlement.

Question in Parliament

LONDON, June 26 (By The Associated Press)—Asked by Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons this afternoon whether he could state the government's attitude toward the admission of Germany to membership in the League of Nations, Mr. Lloyd George replied that Great Britain would be willing to support a proposal for Germany's admission.

CABLE DISPUTE SEEMS NEARING SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, June 26—Formal announcement from Rio Janeiro that the Brazilian Government had approved the petition of the Western Telegraph Company for extension of that company's rights to American companies was accepted at the State Department as indicating a solution of the two-year controversy between the department and companies dealing in international communication facilities.

Admission of American companies to the east coast of South America, formerly held as a monopoly by the British-owned Western Telegraph Company, was said to remove the chief objection raised by the American Government to the admittance of that company to the United States over the proposed Miami-Barbados cable of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

INDIAN INSTRUCTION IS IN VERNACULAR

English Regarded as Unsuitable Medium for Many Students—Two Viewpoints

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, June 6—An issue of considerable importance has been raised by the recent decision of Calcutta University that instruction in high schools on all subjects, except English, should be given in the vernacular. The present system of matriculation is regarded as an inadequate test of fitness to enter a university course, as the studies are regarded largely not as a gateway to the university, but as a step to government employment. Commercial English has been the basis of all higher education since the time of Macaulay and there is no doubt about its being an unsuitable medium for a considerable number of students who are unable to accept instruction through a foreign tongue.

A critic "Zeta" writing to the Statesman, says it is notorious that apart from language the element of disunion is more powerful than union. Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion to make Hindu the common language never had a chance. On the other hand, it must be admitted that English education tends to produce a purely literary product, for which there is a small market. It is not surprising then that there is a desire to turn national enthusiasm along cultural lines, possibly in vernacular training. It is more useful in commerce, in which case it is more sure to react unfavorably on the prospects of the university.

"Indophilas," replying, says the university's decison was based on a conference of headmasters, at which it was reported that discontent existed among the masses at the curriculum which, in practice, was actually carried out in the vernacular, although nominally in English by third-rate teachers, having an indifferent knowledge of English. "Indophilas" suggests possible reforms. He proposes early teaching in the vernacular so that the mind may become supple and later teaching in English so that at the secondary school stage a boy need not know Milton and Shelley but understand the leading articles in the daily press.

The ill-effects of the proposal in the direction of disunion would not have been so noticeable had the position been as it was 10 years ago, but now that English officials and Englishmen generally are slowly diminishing, the English link with India is fast disapearing, Indians will soon be left to themselves to face the difficult problems of dialect.

FARMERS TO DINE WITH MR. HARDING THURSDAY EVENING

WASHINGTON, June 26—A farmers' dinner, rivaling the recent steel and railroad dinners at the White House, will be given by President Harding Thursday night.

Some of the leading representatives of farmers' associations, members of the Congressional farm bloc and those in the executive departments charged with the administration of laws affecting the agricultural interests, are expected to attend.

Price Lists in Paris to Safeguard Tourists

By Special Cable

Paris, June 26.

IN VIEW of the great influx of Americans and British visitors, a semi-official society calling itself the Syndicate of Initiative, has published a booklet containing a list of hotels, from the most expensive to the most moderate, giving the prices of all chambers on each floor, besides information of a precise character concerning meals and so forth. This will prevent any suggestion that foreign visitors are fleeced, since the cost of everything is marked down in plain figures.

It is intended as a reply to the recent campaign which would have turned tourists from Paris.

LEADERS APPEAL FOR MR. McCUMBER

North Dakota Voters Warned of Loss to Farmers if Senator Is Defeated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—The Administration is using every means within its control and influence to assure the nomination of Porter J. McCumber, present Senator from North Dakota, in the primaries to be held in that State on Wednesday. The sweep of progressivism in other parts of the country has indicated that it might prove hard sledding to get Mr. McCumber, always a regular, always a stalwart, successfully through the primaries in a state like North Dakota, which leans toward non-partisan doctrines.

Leaders Issue Appeal

The urgency of having the chairman of the Finance Committee, author of bonus and tariff bills, indorsed by his state and sent back to the Senate has been borne in upon the Senate leaders and especially upon members of the farm bloc, whose influence may be supposed to carry far and lodge deeply in North Dakota.

In response to the representations of the Republican leaders as to the importance of seeing Mr. McCumber through, Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas; Frank B. Gooding, Senator from Idaho, and Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, have come out into the open with an appeal for their colleague.

"The West has never had a better representative in Congress than Senator McCumber," said Mr. Gooding, chairman of the Senate Republican tariff bloc. "Without his assistance, the Senate tariff bloc would have been unable to secure the protection for the farmer which the pending tariff bill gives.

"If the chairman of the Finance Committee had had his way all the schedules the farmers are interested in would have been approved before this time. The fact that Senator McCumber is chairman of the greatest committee in the Senate means that if he is not renominated the west and the farmers of the country will lose the most valuable office in Congress."

Mr. Capper, chairman of the agricultural bloc, declared:

"I know of no one who has taken greater interest in the measures which affect the welfare of the farmers and stockmen of the country than Senator McCumber. He has been a stanch supporter of every bill the purpose of which has been to give relief to the producers of the West.

West Under Obligation

"To Senator McCumber more than anyone else the West is indebted for the protective tariff schedules on farm products, the first protection ever given by a Congress."

"Senator McCumber is a friend of the farmers," said Mr. McNary, "and he has effectively fought their battles down here for years. Today he is in the most powerful position in the Senate and the farmers want to keep him there. Ever since I came here and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JUNE 26, 1922

General

German Admission to League Urged.... 1
Mexicans Kidnap A. Bruce Bielaski.... 1
President Takes Hand in Coal Strike.... 1
German Officers Stand by Republic.... 1
Irish Crimes Charged to Republicans.... 1
Party Chiefs Appeal for Mr. McCumber. 1
Mine Officials Blamed for Outbreak..... 1
Rail Signalmen Voting on Strike 4
Dr. Rathenau's Career..... 4
Labor Is Favorable to Prohibition..... 4
Franco-American Scholars Elected..... 4
de Valera Blamed for Assassination..... 4
Advantages of Co-operation..... 5
Women Favorable to Civil Service..... 6

Financial

Big Favorable 1922 Trade Balance.....11
Offering of New York Telephone Preferred Stock 11
Lord Leverhulme 11
London Stock Market 11
Money Market 11
Dividends 11
Railway Earnings 11
Public Utility Earnings 11
Money Market 11
Scramble for Coke by Blast Furnaces...11
Stock Market Quotations.....12
New York Curb Market Quotations.....12
Stock Markets of Leading Cities.....13
New York Curb Price Range.....13

Sporting

Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta..... 8
Harvard-Yale Baseball 8
American League Outlook..... 8
Intercollegiate Tennis 9

Features

Battle of the Pines on the Coast of France 7
Aeronautics 7
Washington's Passing Show..... 9
Our Young Folks' Page.....16
Educational 17
Art News and Comment.....18
The Home Forum.....19
On the Doing of Miracles
Editorials 20

JURY LAYS BLAME FOR ILLINOIS CLASH ON MINE OFFICIALS

Inquest Into Outbreak Perfunctory—Public Sentiment of Repugnance Growing

HERRIN, Ill., June 26 (Staff Correspondence)—Williamson County in the killing of captive strike breakers last Thursday demonstrated the danger of letting the armed forces of Capital and Labor come to blows. Yesterday Williamson County added to its offenses against law enforcement, when a coroner's jury condoned by omission the slaying of the helpless.

Among leading union officials and responsible business men here one finds abhorrence of the point blank slaying of the strike breakers after they had given up the fighting. Herrin had its chances yesterday to go on record in protest. But the coroner's inquest was perfunctory and often trivial, and Herrin and the rest of the mining communities satisfied themselves by ignoring the great issue.

Blame Laid on Mine Officials

The coroner's jury, in brief, brought in a charge of murder against the superintendent of the mine that tried to operate in the face of this solid union community during the national coal strike and attributed the killing of his non-union men to officials of the mine.

No question exists that on the outskirts of this place, offer was made to work a miner under protection of mine guards fully armed. A. P. Findlay, time keeper for the guards, told me in the hospital yesterday that the miners had shipped out 40 cars of coal. There is no use in saying the mine was not trying to get out non-union coal for it was. Mr. Findlay put the blame for the start of the trouble on the mine superintendent, C. J. McDowell.

"I begged him to quit and let us all get out," he said, "but he was bull headed and said he had broken strikes before and that he would break this one. He said he would shoot any man that tried to run away. Finally he was willing to quit, after the fight through Wednesday afternoon and night. We were firing from behind the wheels of freight cars while they were shooting down into us from the hills.

"The cars were good protection though. We had water, food and plenty of ammunition. To save any further fighting on either side we surrendered, and we thought, of course, we would be taken care of as prisoners are. If we had known what was coming we would have fought it out."

He said he heard no one tell him to run and that he had been fired on from a distance of three or four yards. He said there were boys among the captors but he attributed the attack to radicals.

Some Proud—Some Regretful

There is in some quarters of Herrin an unquestionable willingness to call the affair a notable union victory. One bright young American miner Saturday night granted this was the case, with a little bashful pride in the achievement. Asked then what the north of the State thought of the events, he did not want to hear the truth. The less said the better, he admonished. Some older and more responsible men in the union were saddened. It does not represent the best sentiment in the union, I was assured by one of the chief union men here, speaking not for effect but evidently out of his heart.

Farmers, business men and town officials are to be found who hold the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Russian Delegation Arrives at The Hague

By The Associated Press

The Hague, June 26.

THE Russian delegation to the conference on Russian affairs at The Hague arrived here early this afternoon. The delegation, which was headed by Maxim Litvinoff, proceeded on the same train to Scheveningen, where its headquarters will be. Crowds watched the Russians with great interest.

Mr. Wunkoop, Communist member of the Dutch Parliament, issued a statement declaring the conference here would never succeed in inducing the Russians to restore the private property of foreigners in Russia or in obtaining the payment of Russia's war debts. The statement characterized the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau in Berlin as an act of the Reactionaries who had organized a campaign to terrorize Europe.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO END COAL STRIKE

J. L. Lewis and J. J. Davis Call at White House to Confer on Means of Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—President Harding today offered the services of the Administration to end the strike of 600,000 coal miners when he conferred at the White House with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine workers of America. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, also attended the meeting.

Previous to the meeting at the White House, Mr. Davis and Mr. Lewis talked at length at the Department of Labor Building and Mr. Lewis also met W. H. Rogers and Hywell Davis, federal conciliators.

That the mine operators and their employees are deadlocked on the question of procedure at the proposed conference between them, under White House auspices, was indicated by Secretary Davis previous to his meeting with Mr. Lewis.

Split Over Basis of Negotiations

"The chief obstacle to a conference," said Mr. Davis, "is the insistence of the operators to negotiate on a state or district basis, while the miners want to deal only on a national basis, or with the operators of the Central Competitive Fields."

Then the secretary said that the "last word" from the operators was a letter he received from them today that they would negotiate only on a state or district basis.

Mr. Davis said that if there is no meeting between the disputants "there will be a peculiar turn in the situation, which has not happened in any previous coal strike." He did not explain what may be expected in case the disputants refuse the good offices of the President, urged in the public interest.

When Mr. Lewis arrived at the Labor building he declined to express an opinion. Asked whether he was hopeful of a settlement he said, "I cannot say anything until I have conferred with President Harding and Secretary Davis."

Central Field Previous Basis

The Central Competitive Field consists of the states of Ohio, Illinois, western Pennsylvania and Indiana. In previous strikes the practice has been for operators of this district to negotiate with the miners' union and make a settlement, which would be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

A. BRUCE BIELASKI KIDNAPPED; RANSOM ON WAY TO MEXICANS

State Department and Business Associates Seeking His Immediate Release—10,000 Pesos Demanded

MEXICO CITY, June 26 (By The Associated Press)—A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Department of Justice during the war, is being held for ransom by seven bandits who held up his automobile seven miles west of Cuernavaca, in the State of Morelos, yesterday.

Mr. Bielaski, together with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Barcena of Mexicala, was on the way to view some Aztec ruins near the town. The motorists were nearing the Hacienda de San Gabriel, when the bandits suddenly appeared, and stopped them at the point of guns. The women were released, but, after robbing them, the bandits took Mr. Bielaski and Mr. Barcena with them.

When the news reached this city, George T. Summerlin, the American chargé d'affaires, immediately communicated with the authorities at Cuernavaca, as well as getting in touch with the Federal Government, and Secretary of War Serrano ordered the federal troops in the vicinity to start after the bandits.

Mr. Bielaski, who is no longer connected with the American Government, is vice-president of Richmond Levering Co., which has extensive oil holdings near Mexico City and Tampico. Mr. Barcena is an attorney.

Mrs. Bielaski has merely stated that the hold-up occurred yesterday, and she pleaded physical exhaustion as an excuse for not making a lengthy statement. She declined to name the sum of the ransom demanded.

One rumor circulated here today was to the effect that Mr. Bielaski was an ordinary prisoner of the civil authorities in some obscure village in Morelos. Another was that he was being held at the instigation of his personal enemies, gained while acting in his official capacity with the United States Government.

The foreign correspondents were approached today by "friends of the Bielaski family," who later proved to be United States secret agents, with the request that the story of the kidnapping be not published until such time as certain possible complications in connection with the affair might be arranged.

Mrs. Bielaski returned to Mexico City last night when efforts were made to induce the newspapers not to publish accounts of the kidnapping.

Federal troops were said today to be scouring the country in search of the holdup men. The troops, it was said, were acting under personal orders of President Obregon.

Business Associates Send 10,000 Pesos for Ransom

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—Banking representatives in Mexico City of Richmond Levering & Co were directed today to pay the ransom of 10,000 pesos demanded for the release of A. Bruce Bielaski, former chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice and now president of Richmond Levering & Co., who was kidnapped by seven bandits on a motor trip from Mexico City to Cuernavaca, in the State of Morelos, yesterday. Announcement to this effect was made by Frank L. Sample, vice-president of Richmond Levering & Co, today.

Mr. Sample said a telegram had been sent to the firm's bankers in Mexico City as soon as Mr. Bielaski's situation became known and that a reply from the banking concern had been received today, saying the instructions would be carried out.

IRISH CRIMES DUE TO REPUBLICANS, SAYS MR. CHURCHILL

Colonial Secretary Says Coalition Government Desires Fullest Debate and Division

LONDON, June 26—(By The Associated Press) — Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, rising to make his promised statement on Irish affairs in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the Government desired the freest and fullest debate and one that could be terminated by a division.

Mr. Churchill declared he did not hesitate to say that all the horrors that had occurred in Belfast were due to the organization in northern territory of two divisions of the Irish Republican Army and the continuous efforts by extreme partisans of the south to break down the Ulster Government and force Ulster against her will to come under the rule of Dublin.

The Colonial Secretary said the Imperial Government had supplied the Northern Irish Government with 50,000 troops for its defense. He added that the Northern Government would be supported effectively and at all costs in any attempt that might be made to coerce it into submission to the South.

He said the situation on the Ulster frontier was easier as a result of the triple arrangement made between the British, the Provisional and Northern governments whereby a neutral zone four miles wide was to be established in the Pettigoe and Belleek districts.

The Sinn Fein, Mr. Churchill declared, had to realize that they would never win Ulster except by her own free will, and that the more they kicked the worse it would be for them. He said the Imperial Government would endeavor to stand between the antagonists and prevent loss of life and the destruction of property, and by so doing make it absolutely clear that any attempt from southern forces to break into the territory of Northern Ireland would be met and repulsed by Imperial power.

Threat by Imperial Government

Having regard for the fact that there has been an assassination of a prominent man in England, Mr. Churchill declared for generations, and even in the height of the Irish struggle, no attempt had been made upon the lives of public persons in this country, and that it was monstrous to make the tragic event and dastardly outrage which had just taken place the ground for an attack upon the police authorities or upon the Home Secretary.

Such things as the occupation of The Four Courts building in Dublin by the Irish Republican Army must come to an end, Mr. Churchill declared. He said the Irish Government would be told that it must observe the Anglo-Irish treaty or the Imperial Government would not legalize its further stages. Now that the Northern Government had been so greatly strengthened, he added, it became all the more its duty to prevent unlawful reprisals however great the provocation. With the election over, there was now no excuse, he said, for the Provisional Government's failing in its duty in accordance with the letter and spirit of the treaty.

Cannot Tolerate Improprieties

"The Imperial Government," said Mr. Churchill, "feels that after the election, which clearly showed what were the wishes of the Irish people, we cannot continue to tolerate the many grave lapses of the spirit of the Treaty and the improprieties and irregularities in its execution which we have put up with or acquiesced in during the last six months."

Several of the London evening newspapers, before the opening of today's Irish debate in the House of Commons, expressed the view that the resignation of the Home Secretary might be the sequel to the debate, in which answers to four searching questions were to be demanded. The Evening News asserts that the crisis confronting the Government is one of the most serious of its career.

Mr. Lloyd George Faces Grave Issue in Parliament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26—The public funeral of Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry F. M. Wilson here today focuses the attention of the public upon the qeustion of how long England can stand inactive while Irish outrages continue. So long as they were confined to Ireland, it was possible for the Coalition Government to wash its hands of the matter, but now that loud voiced proof has been given that Irish terrorism has crossed the Channel and become active in the heart of London, this attitude can no longer be maintained. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and members of the British Cabinet today proceed almost straight from the public solemnization in St. Paul's Cathedral of funeral ceremonies of the murdered Field Marshal, to answer before the assembled representatives of the people of Great Britain in the House of Commons, the considered charge that they set loose the forces of evil that struck him down.

Narrow Issues Swept Aside

Such narrow questions as to whether the present Home Secretary is to lose his career for the inadequacy of the police protection afforded to the man who is gone, are swept aside in the graver issue of the British Government's responsibility for the evil, of which this latest crime is only one of the incidents.

That great lawyer, Sir Henry Maine has said, "If any Government should be tempted to neglect even for a moment its function of compelling obedience to the law," it would be "guilty of a crime which hardly any

other virtue could redeem." This point is being taken up by some of Mr. Lloyd George's supporters, who say their own past acceptance of the Irish treaty was in the belief that the Provisional Government could make good. A time-limit, they say, must now be fixed for its proving its ability to do so.

Facing Serious Situation

Winston Spencer Churchill, Colonial Secretary, may have something dramatic to announce in the matter of an eleventh-hour action in Dublin to save the political situation. It is a situation which no British Government can regard with equanimity, so long as the authority they have set up in Dublin continues in alliance with a man who does not "pretend to misunderstand" what is occurring, and so long as the chief law courts in Ireland continue in the hands of those who declare it "hypocritical to condemn such actions as the shooting of Sir Henry Wilson."

The Christian Science Monitor has already pointed out that it was only last Saturday that the completion of the Irish elections placed Michael Collins in a position to take signal action. The full returns now published show that his pro-treaty majority in the Dail has grown from seven, the figure at which it stood before the elections, to 23, its total now, which in a house of only 128 members makes his position safe. On what he proposes to do with that position depends largely whether Mr. Lloyd George can answer his critics here today.

Many Thousands of People Witness Funeral Procession

LONDON, June 26—Lord French, Field Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty acted as honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Field Marshall Wilson which was held today in St. Paul's Cathedral. Among other prominent men who took part in the ceremonies were Marshal Foch and the entire diplomatic corps and the members of the Cabinet. Many thousands of people watched the funeral procession.

The disorderly conditions in Ireland and the prevalence of crime and violence there, which are regarded as being reflected in the Wilson tragedy, are sharply scored in some of this morning's editorials. The Times, for example, says: "Nothing can atone for the crime of General Wilson's assassination. Whatever measure the Government and Parliament may see fit to take, the responsibility for these measures must rest solely with the Irish Nation. For months past that unhappy island has lain under the curse of Cain. Morally she is an outlaw, and there can be no hope of her regeneration unless she can brace herself together and cast off the infection which threatens to drag her down into complete social anarchy.

"Her recovery can come solely from herself; she is past the reach of external aid. No amount of good will, good faith and good intentions on the part of Britain can avail her anything so long as murder is her ultimate political argument."

The Westminster Gazette fixes the chief blame on the Northern Government, which it says does not even pretend to be master in its own house. It declares there is not a scrap of evidence to connect the murder of Sir Henry with any southern organization, and terms it an echo of the anarchy in Belfast.

"Provocative Agents for Crime"

It condemns the British Government for "shirking its responsibilities in Ulster," and demands that it either set the British troops at work to stamp out the campaign of murder there or recall them, leaving the Ulster parties to settle their own feuds.

The Daily Chronicle says those who seek to make political capital out of General Wilson's assassination or use it as an excuse for undoing the work of reconciliation are provocative agents of crime. "The association of crime with politics," it adds, "is the curse of Ireland—the devil we hope to cast out by the grant of Home Rule. We gave Ireland Home Rule because we believed that to be the only cure of the old disease. We shan't change our treatment, because our diagnosis has been confirmed."

A verdict of wilful murder against James Connolly and James O'Brien was returned this afternoon by the coroner's jury in the inquest into the killing of Field Marshal Wilson.

GERMANY'S ARMY AND NAVY LEADERS STAND BY REPUBLIC

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany would not consider membership until and unless she got guarantees that she would receive a place on the Council. There is no need, in a hastily compiled dispatch, to refer to the man's remarkable personality and striking achievements in many domains. He was perhaps easily new Germany's biggest man and his departure in such tragic circumstances leaves the world poorer.

Bavarian Secret Council Members Under Arrest

BERLIN, June 26 (By The Associated Press)—Eleven persons alleged to be members of a Bavarian secret organization known as the "Council" were arrested here yesterday, it was announced by the police today. The police expressed the opinion that this organization which was suspected of playing a prominent part in the assassination of Mathias Erzberger, was also implicated in the murder of Dr. Rathenau last week.

In addition to these arrests, a prominent monarchist, Colonel Xylander, was reported to have been arrested in Munich. General Maerker, a Reichswehr commander at one time, who has been frequently denounced in the radical press as a reactionary, was arrested in Dresden, but was subsequently released.

Collisions between workmen and monarchists were reported today from Loschwitz, Nuremberg and Frieburg, but without serious casualties.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, found strong support in the Reichstag for the unflinching candor which marked his utterances of Saturday and Sunday, but whether the Government will find equally strong favor when it proceeds to put into effect its policies of reprisals remains to be seen.

"I was a spectator at the Lustgarten demonstration, Dr. Wirth declared in his Reichstag speech; "its proceedings were orderly, calm and disciplined. But, gentlemen of the Right, do not deceive yourselves. Below this discipline and calm there lies a volcano, the eruption of which, should it occur, would teach you a severe lesson.

"The allied governments during the past year have inflicted on the German Government almost continual humiliations. I recall Upper Silesia, the sufferings of the Saar population and the sorrows of the Rhineland. It is impossible for a nation of 60,000,000 to live under the rule of commissions, and it is impossible to keep democratic Germany alive under such conditions."

The Chancellor, then appealing for unity and collaboration between the political parties, said that above all it was necessary that the Entente should forego the policy of ultimatums and dictatorships.

The Socialist deputy, Otto Wels, declared that the monarchist flag which once was looked up to by thousands was now the standard of assassins. He vehemently attacked Dr. Helfferich, who recently in the House had denounced Dr. Rathenau and the Government, and declared that the only service Dr. Helfferich could do his country would be to withdraw from public life.

The Pan-German deputy, Herr Hergt, read a long statement in behalf of the German National Party, affirming the party's abhorrence of murder, but denouncing Saturday's presidential decree as contrary to the Constitution and opposed to liberty.

The Minister of Justice, Herr Radbrush, assured the House it need not fear that the Government's new powers would be used against the workers; the decree was directed against the Right Extremists. He announced that a bill would soon be submitted to the Reichstag granting amnesty, which the Socialists had long demanded, for political offenses. Herr Crispien, for the Independent Socialists, demanded that all former officers should be dismissed from the Reichswehr and the police, and that the property of former ruling houses should be confiscated for the purpose of reparations.

"If the Government fails to do this," he said, "the workers will be obliged to act in self-defense, and violence will be answered with violence."

Anxiety Developing and Vigilance Called for in Paris

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 26—The assassination of Dr. Rathenau is held here to herald an attempt by monarchists to precipitate events. A coup d'tat is expected for Wednesday, June 28, the anniversary of the signing of the Versailles Treaty. The French papers have been preparing their readers for an outbreak on that date. In recent international politics, it has become a common thing for peoples to be misled by dates and in this case all eyes are turned to the anniversary of Versailles.

In fact, it is more probable that the murder of Dr. Rathenau will give an impetus to the Left and arouse indignation against the militarists and reactionaries of the Right. Reports, official and unofficial, certainly suggest that the agitation is of such a character that anything might happen. The clash of Republicans and Royalists might result in the success of the Communist group.

As a result of anarchy a further collapse of the mark and complete political economic chaos would surprise few persons in French diplomatic circles. It will therefore be realized that anxiety is developing in Paris and there are calls for the utmost vigilance. Even journals which are most moderate and even defend the idea of rapprochement with Germany issue warnings.

One possible center of trouble is Upper Silesia. The allied troops will soon have withdrawn and it is represented that the Reich is taking measures to recapture the territories given to Poland. Germany has succeeded in obtaining virtual economic sovereignty even over parts where Poland has political sovereignty. It is remarked in the French papers that certain Germans, like Dr. Wirth, blame France for not encouraging the more moderate politicians in Germany and in thus throwing the country into the arms of the reactionaries. The French reply is that the greatest patience has been exercised and indeed France has done much ever since the days of Aristide Briand to keep Dr. Wirth in power.

There is much condemnation of Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion that Germany should now be admitted to the League of Nations. The moment is considered badly chosen. It will appear like a concession to the elements of violence.

Wave of Anti-Semitism Sweeping Over Germany

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26—Interviewed here today, leading Germans pointed out that Dr. Rathenau's assassination was possibly due to the wave of anti-Semitism which is at present sweeping over Germany. Many Jews made large fortunes during the war and this, coupled with over-ostentatious spending methods, is causing great indignation, which is being extended to all who, like Dr. Rathenau, are of the Jewish race. On the other hand, they say that Dr. Rathenau was one of the foremost upholders of "the policy of fulfillment" of the Versailles Treaty obligations and, therefore, was extremely distasteful to that party of extremists of which Dr. Helferich was the leader. While the latter, at any rate, probably did not mean to do more than bark, his attitude may have induced few actually to bite.

Until the matter has been further investigated they prefer not to express too definite views on the possibility of the crime being the work of a secret society, but they evidently regard the theory of a plot by a small body of irreconcilables — anti-Semitic or political—as more probable. They are quite sure the crime is abhorrent to the vast majority of the German nation, for apart from the moral question involved the Germans want peace. They know the "policy of nonfulfillment," for which the extremists stand means civil war and outside interference and though popular opinion is steadily veering to the right (monarchist) owing to the weakness of the present government this is a mere question of sentiment and has no practical importance.

Moderate Right opinion, including the People's Party under Hugo Stinnes, believes the Republican Government expedient at the present juncture and the extremists, though it may be desirable to muzzle them more effectively, are numerically insignificant.

JURY LAYS BLAME FOR ILLINOIS CLASH ON MINE OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

massacre is deplored by the substantial element. They don't want to be quoted. The town had its chance yesterday to speak this sentiment through the coroner's inquest. But sentiment such as this is as yet not loud spoken, though freer than at the outbreak.

The outbreak has given Herrin a "black eye" in the words of various citizens and many seek to show that this work was done by men from surrounding mining camps, by rowdies and by boys. There is probably truth in all of this. Any flight will attract fighters who don't belong. But in the testimony of others of its own citizens Herrin cannot escape all of the blame. "Even the school children know men who did the killing," said one. "They were men who had little authority in the union and they seized the opportunity to look big."

Sheriff Says He Was Misinformed

Melvin Thaxton, sheriff, meets both blame and praise. He told me he had been misinformed about the situation. The first shooting, according to the Sheriff, was done by the miners when they waylaid a truck bringing more strike breakers over to the mine from Carbondale.

The mine superintendent called the sheriff, he said, to ask him to look into this and he went to Carbondale Wednesday morning. He spent most of the day in Carbondale and went back to his home in Marion, the county seat, without touching Herrin.

"At about 6 o'clock Wednesday night I was told by Mr. Willis and Colonel Hunter that things were quiet and there was no need for a call for troops," the Sheriff said. "I went over to the men next morning and by the time I got there it was all over."

Firing had continued through Wednesday afternoon and night except for a truce which did not stand up and the surrender came at sunrise Thursday morning. Hugh Willis is a member of the Miners District Board. Col. Samuel Hunter denied the accuracy of the sheriff's statement saying he had left a telephone call for him at Marion Wednesday night. Mr. Willis last night said that the sheriff had reported him correctly. "I thought the trouble about over," he said, "arrangements had been made to stop the fighting."

Colonel Hunter said he also thought his truce and settlement plan had solved the situation and so reported to his office Wednesday night. Neither the sheriff nor the colonel was at the mine through the critical hours and without interference of the law of its protection, both sides fought it out without restraint.

City of Progressive Type

What are the social conditions of the mining community in which this outbreak occurred. Take Herrin first. An established city of around 22 years, it takes pride in having had Mme. Shumann-Heink and the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra here. The Elks are just finishing a clubhouse that with the land will cost $100,000; the Masons in 1920 completed their $50,000 temple; the Odd Fellows own their hall, too.

Herrin's Hippodrome seats 2200 on one floor. There are five hotels, one of 70 rooms and first class. The chief bank has deposits of more than $2,500,000, the largest bank in Southern Illinois. The Woman's Club hired a director to come down from Chicago, put on an opera and gave the proceeds to the Near East relief. There is a choral society. Upward of 700 automobiles are owned in the city.

These great mining communities are strong for good schools. Herrin has four distributed about the city. Several are new, up to date and handsome. The staff of teachers numbering 52 or 53 care for 2400 children; they have a music supervisor who starts violin teaching early in the grades and has 200 children studying violin, acording to D. C. Grear, former president of the school board. They have a school orchestra of 55 and a school band.

Ralph Jones, member of the school board, declared yesterday the Herrin day schools gave the pupil just as good as he could get in Chicago. The high school has a handsome building. Its attendance runs around 400, Mr. Grear says, and adds that it has an orchestra of its own of 65 pieces which during the past year essayed a symphony. Many of the boys go away to college.

Mining Camps Typical

Beyond Herrin lie many mining camps. These are no such surprise as Herrin where one may buy cut flowers on Sunday. They are the typical camps, with little houses, generally company owned. They have their schools and at Zeigler, 11 miles away, where the greatest producing soft coal mine in the world is situated, the schools are the most prominent buildings in the town. Zeigler is only a few years old, and while many there are buying homes there is not the great percentage of home owners that inhabit the rank and file of Herrin's beautifully shaded bungalows and houses.

This great mining community has not been worked up over the strike. W. E. Sneed, state Senator and official of the miners' union in this county, told me yesterday that until last week everything here had been "as quiet as a Sunday school picnic." This is echoed on every hand. Not a single union mass meeting had been held here since the strike began. Nothing more than the ordinary local meeting.

Nor is there any suffering in this region. I diligently sought for any sign in Herrin and through the smaller mining camps of Weaver and Freeman to Zeigler. Not a miner that I talked with knew of any want resulting from the strike.

I did find one woman who stood on the brink of destitution. She lived in a long tenement structure in Zeigler. Her household had no money, they could not get any meat but they still had credit at the bakery. Her husband had been out of work nearly a year. He was employed on the railroad and his superiors had wanted to send him to St. Louis. "But," explained his wife, "I would not let him go."

"Getting Along Fine"

A. M. McMaster and his son whom I found in Zeigler were tinkering up their automobile when I asked the father how he was getting on.

"I don't owe a cent," he replied. "I am getting on fine. I've taken $5 from the commissary, but only because when it was being given out I thought I might as well get mine." His husky son reminded him he had stopped making payments on his home. The son had a big family and he was broke. But he declared, "I don't care if the strike hangs on until December. I'll get along."

The father declared his strawberry patch, behind the house in a bit of garden, had yielded 60 quarts this year and was still bearing. His chickens gave him three dozen eggs a week. He was making out all right, and he had attended all the meetings of the local union and hadn't heard of anybody that was hard put.

Mrs. Couts, a neighbor, grew tenderhearted at the thought of a miner starving. "If I knew of one I'd divvy up at once, I couldn't bear to see anybody that way," she exclaimed. Back toward the little camp of Freeman, with its rows of little houses all coming to a peak, so that as you drop down the road and look back the camp looks like a lot of huge, pointed hats, we met a negro.

"People are playing ball and fishing as usual," he reported. "I see people bringing food from the grocery just like they always did."

An Eye for Economy

Mr. Cunnigham, a Scotchman at Weaver, is a veteran at mining, having started at it in the old country. He had a garden three or four years, he said, like his neighbor across the road, but his enthusiasm had waned with the lack of rain and this year he didn't try it. He and his neighbor were boosters for their plan of renting. Weaver didn't have any improvements, true, and since it was a one-mine camp there was no incentive to buy a home. Rents were $8 a month, but none had been asked for since April 1 and taxes were high, they said, in Herrin.

No such sentiment does one find in Herrin where they take great pride in the large number of miners who own their own homes. Mayor George Pace remarked yesterday on their improvement association which he has headed for several years. Herrin is a progressive town, he declared. Some of Herrin's home owners however may be pressed to relinquishing their property by the strike.

Here and there a "for sale" sign is posted on a house. In front of a crude unpainted little place, a sign stuck in the ground read thus: "This is for sale and also a good cow." After passing four or five invitations to buy a place I decided to stop at the next place and ask why.

Good Reason for Moving

The woman who was watering the lawn did not hesitate. They were moving to Colorado. Her husband was a carpenter and had been busy right along. The Italians were doing considerable building, but they were the only ones who were. "They save their money and a lot of them run saloons which the Americans don't," she observed.

Mr. Hughes, vice-president of the district union, estimated yesterday that between 40 and 50 per cent of the men that work in the mines are foreigners. None of the union heads are foreign, however, except perhaps an incidental local official here and there. The direction of the union in Williamson County is in the hands of Americans. Store signs are not lettered here in foreign tongues as one will see in sections of all the big cities.

The Socialist vote is about 50 strong, Mr. Grear, publisher of the Herrin Journal, said yesterday. The Italians vote the straight Republican ticket. The Farmer-Labor Party, whose chief support in Illinois is the miners' union, made a showing at its start several years ago but doesn't amount to much here now.

The last election was fought on the wet and dry issue, Mr. Grear reported, and Mayor Pace was elected on the dry ticket.

Such is this town of Herrin, where the district union headquarters are located and which has drawn the attention of America; when the mines are working, a booming, money-making, money-spending city; today slack in business and with fewer men about than in years; in population probably much under its last census figure of close to 11,000.

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Week's Coal Output Exceeds Any Since Big Strike Began

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—Production of bituminous coal last week, the twelfth since the great strike began, was well above the 5,000,000 mark and may reach 5,500,000 tons, according to a statement by the United States Geological Survey. Production the first four days of the week far exceeds any corresponding period since the strike began. Anthracite output was practically nil.

Complete returns on the eleventh week show a production of 4,986,000 tons of soft coal and 22,000 tons of anthracite, making a total of 5,008,000 tons. A year ago the output of all coal, including anthracite, was 9,490,000 tons, while in the year of active business, 1920, it was 11,950,000 tons.

Recovery from traffic congestion accounts for the increased output, according to the survey. Last Tuesday 16,561 cars of soft coal were loaded, or the most cars since the strike began, and that figure was exceeded on Wednesday, when 17,010 cars were filled.

"The increased production," says the report, "comes not from any of the strongly organized fields, but results from a gradual return to work in non-union fields affected by the strike and from increased activity in districts of the far west, where the demand has hitherto been insufficient to call out full production. The accumulation of unbilled loads is still declining and the draft upon consumers' stock piles continues."

LEADERS APPEAL FOR MR. McCUMBER

(Continued from Page 1)

even before, Senator McCumber has actively supported all remedial farm legislation. In every emergency of the farmers Senator McCumber has come to their help."

In other words, Lynn J. Frazier of the Nonpartisan League will be less able to help the farmers than Porter J. McCumber, is the substance of the appeal.

Emphasizing his colleagues' statements, Mr. McCumber today assured the farmers that "despite the fact that the Democrats are doing everything possible to delay its passage," he would press the tariff bill as rapidly as the situation permitted in order that the farmers "may reap the full benefits at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. McCumber declared that the emergency tariff act not only had worked to the great advantage of the farmers but also had saved the sheep-raising industry from destruction. It was his final appeal to the farmer vote in defense of the tariff measure before the North Dakota primaries. His statement in part follows:

For the first time in the history of the United States farm products are placed on a protective basis. The tariffs which are written in the bill represent substantially the judgment of grain growers, stock raisers and dairy farm organizations. They are supported by the farm tariff bloc in the Senate and by the farmers in every state. This statement is made because of the campaign of misrepresentation conducted by certain interests which are fighting the tariff bill, who claim that the tariffs on agricultural products are not desired by farmers generally.

In the pending measure farmers have had special consideration. Nearly everything they use in the operation of a farm, such as farm machinery, potash, barbed wire, etc., are placed upon the free list. Because of duties given upon farm products, of course, a compensatory duty must be given on finished articles made from such farm products.

The Emergency Tariff Act, which covers a number of farm products, like the sheep and wool-raising industry, is admitted by every one acquainted with this industry to have saved it from absolute destruction.

If you will look at the price of spring wheat from November, 1921, to the present time, at Fort William, Can., and at Duluth, across the lake, you will find that, making allowance for the somewhat higher standard of No. 1 northern Manitoba over No. 1 northern Minnesota and Duluth, which amounts to from 6 to 7 cents a bushel, you will see that the American producer has received an average of 30 cents a bushel more than the Canadian producer.

If this is a gold brick for the farmers, then the more we can have the better it will be.

The emergency act was defective in that while it fixed a good tariff on flax it failed to give a compensatory duty to the linseed oil. The result has been that linseed oil has been coming in in place of flax and keeping the latter down far below what it should be. This is remedied in the present tariff bill.

Furthermore, the famers are getting better prices for butter, eggs, beef, pork, mutton and everything the average farmer sells by keeping out importations which would increase the amount of those products sold in this country and diminish at the same proportion the farmers' return.

When we get through with the pending tariff bill it will be very much lower than the House bill, and outside of those products which have been taken from the free list and on which a compensatory duty has to be given, like wool, it will be very much below the Payne-Aldrich Bill.

We have constantly in mind a tariff bill which will be sufficiently protective to enable American producers to have an equal opportunity in their home market and at the same time allow importations to come in sufficient quantities to prevent any increase in prices to the consumers.

This is the kind of a tariff bill Congress will pass before it adjourns.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO END COAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

the basis of settlements in other sections of the country. This time, however, the operators have been insisting that each state or district where the same mine runs between two or more states, should make its own settlement.

The operators declare the local conditions should govern the amount of wages that are paid. On the other hand, the miners claim they are more effective in negotiating on a national basis.

While Mr. Davis has been offering the services of the federal Government to the miners on behalf of the President, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been making a similar offer to the operators.

The last information obtained before the President met Mr. Lewis was that the government desired both sides to make an effort to negotiate and failing in that there would be appointed a committee to act as arbitrators.

That the federal government is determined to leave no stone unturned toward bringing about a settlement of the coal strike now seems unmistakable. There is looming up a threatened railroad strike and it is hoped that the coal situation can be cleared up before the railroad situation reaches a crisis.

According to reports of the United States Geological Survey there are about 32,000,000 tons of bituminous coal on hand, which, at the present rate of consumption and production, would last about 10 weeks.

Blind Selfishness Held Responsible for Coal Situation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26 (Special)—"The present unhappy condition of the coal industry is not an aftermath of the war; rather the blame for most of the evils that burden the coal business and have burdened it for years must be laid to the common garden variety of blind selfishness," said Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, in an address today before the divisional conference on industrial and economic problems of the National Conference of Social Work.

"The sharp buying of coal and disregard of contracts whenever the market favors the buyer, the profiteering by the operator or dealer when his turn comes, the collective bargaining with the walkout as a club—all these bring unnecessary hazards into the business and add useless costs to the product," said Dr. Smith, who urged a longer working year for a reduced force of miners as the only possible method of bringing about a lower wage scale and larger annual earnings.

Dr. Smith asserted that idleness, brought about by irregularity of operation of the bituminous coal mines of the United States, causes a loss annually to owners and workers of more than $400,000,000, the most of which the consumer has to pay. "The average coal mine and the average coal yard," he said, "are far from being gratifying exhibits of engineering ability and business thrift which we like to regard as typically American."

In support of his allegation that irregularity in mining is the most glaring example of inefficiency in the industry, Dr. Smith quoted statistics to show that the average American mine is operated 215 days a year and that in Illinois and Oklahoma the average falls under 200 days.

By educating the public to buy coal when it needs coal the least, Dr. Smith said, stabilization may be brought about and the "broken year" corrected. Large consumers, too, might help by executing long-term contracts to bring about year-round operation of mines and employment of miners.

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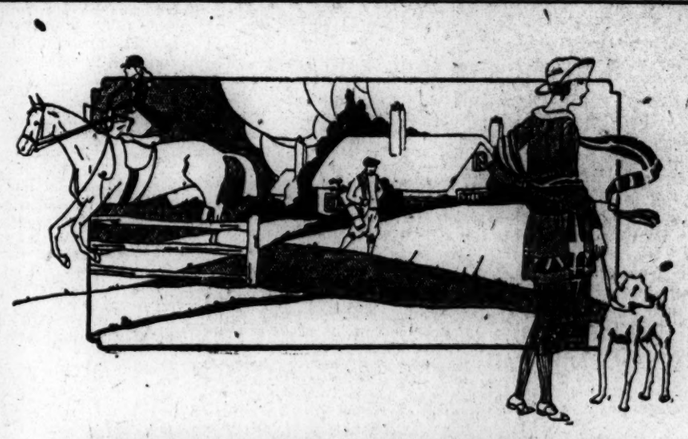

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SOLDIERS' BONUS MAY BE USED AS CLUB FOR WINES AND BEER

Trend of High Administration Leaders Declared to Be Toward Weakening of Volstead Act

WASHINGTON, June 26 (Special)—A few days ago an announcement was made at the White House that soon there would be forthcoming a statement containing the happiest and most joyful news in 50 years. There was no intimation as to what this news would be. The subject was not even hinted at. Naturally, however, this tantalizing promise stirred the curiosity of those to whom it was communicated with the result that wits have been put to work and every conceivable source of joyful news has been explored.

Maybe the promised news will not eventuate. Circumstances often alter decisions and the statement which was hinted at so engagingly may suffer the same suppression that fell to the lot of one that was also promised in high quarters a little while ago on the subject of direct primaries. The announcement that such a statement was imminent was made just before the voters in Indiana and Pennsylvania rendered their verdicts, which recoiled somewhat upon the heads of the standpat Republicans. Perhaps the happy and joyful statement may find its avenue of expression through the same channel that the pronouncement against direct primaries did finally reach the public when John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, expressed his thorough disapproval of the system. Indeed, the key to the later mystery may already have been divulged by this same officer of the Administration in his Chester, Pa., interview advocating the restoration of light wines and beer to the use of the American people.

Formulated by High Official

Enough of conjectures. By a few pertinent facts it can easily be shown that a proposal to remove light wines and beer from the embargo of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act actually is under consideration. It was formulated by a high official of the Administration—not the Secretary of War—more than six months ago and it has been held in abeyance partly in deference to the wishes of a majority in Congress who felt that the public reaction would be the reverse of beneficial to them politically, and partly because until now there has been no measure of outstanding popularity, to which it could be attached. Such a measure is now before the Senate in the bonus bill.

Going back to the beginning, the chronological history of this proposition is like this. When the revenue bill was before Congress, Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended to the President that the surtax on large incomes should be reduced below 30 per cent as a maximum and that these surtaxes should be cut all along the line. In order to make up the loss in revenues, he suggested the sales tax, but finding that did not meet with the favor of a majority in Congress, it was temporarily laid aside and there was prepared in the Treasury Department an amendment to the pending bill imposing a rather heavy tax on the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Of course the effect of that amendment, if it had been adopted, would have been to remove the restrictions of the Volstead act against the use of those beverages.

Mr. Weeks Not Inexperienced

This proposed amendment was brought to the attention of leading Republicans in the House and Senate and they rejected it. As William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, explained at the time: "That amendment was proposed by a very high official of the Government, who, however, has had no political experience, and he does not realize how strong the sentiment is in the country for strict prohibition. The amendment hasn't a chance at this time." It may be remarked in passing, that the same criticism about lack of political experience which Senator Calder put upon Secretary Mellon, does not apply in the case of Secretary Weeks, who has just publicly advocated the same thing.

The amendment was not proposed to the tax reform bill and it has been sleeping ever since. When the subject of soldier bonus first began to receive active consideration in Congress, Secretary Mellon strongly objected to it on the ground that there were no revenues from which to pay the proposed compensation. The matter was referred to President Harding who once more recommended the sales tax as a means for providing the necessary funds. A canvass of Congress soon disclosed that the sales tax is just as unpopular now as it was when the revenue bill was being considered six or eight months ago, and the President was informed that it could not be passed. He then indicated that unless some means was provided by Congress for raising the money to pay the soldiers' compensation, he could not approve the bill. But, as every one knows, the soldier bonus bill was passed by the House without any revenue provision and went to the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee was unable to agree upon any form of taxation or loans which would provide the money to meet the Government's obligations to the veterans, and it has again been reported without any revenue section. President Harding repeatedly has declared that he will not approve the bonus bill unless a way is found to get the money. Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who is the instigator of the bonus bill in the Senate, twice has stated positively that he believes the President will sign the bill.

Differences of Opinion

In the public mind there are two distinct opinions about the bonus bill. On the one hand there is a very considerable body demanding the passage of the bill as a matter of justice to those whose sacrifices made possible the successful termination of the war. On the other hand there are those who contend that the state of the national treasury is such that it would be an injustice to the taxpayers as a whole to pass the adjusted compensation act at this time. There are not many persons who openly contend the World War veterans are not entitled to a bonus.

The idea of paying adjusted compensation is approved by an overwhelming majority of the people, consequently the question resolves itself into one of ways and means. The sales tax has been definitely rejected. Its advocates must content themselves with waiting until another situation arises requiring the raising of larger revenues. In the meantime Congress is bent upon passing the bonus bill, and a canvass of the Senate indicates it will be passed by a majority sufficiently large to override a veto. The President does not want to veto the bill. That much is known, but he is pledged to the opinion of Secretary Mellon that the revenues are not now sufficient to support the cash payments that the soldiers will be entitled to under the bill.

Mr. Mellon Non-Commital

There are many Senators and Representatives whose thinking along economic lines is not very profound. These profess the view that in some way or other the bonus law can be financed out of the payments of principal and interest of the foreign loans. Neither Secretary Mellon nor President Harding harbors any such delusion. There are many reasons why the money to pay the bonus cannot be found from that source. The Treasury Department knows, however that very large revenues could be obtained by taxing the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

When asked for a statement on the remarks of Secretary Weeks that these beverages should be removed from the embargo of prohibition, Secretary Mellon very properly replied that, as the officer of the Government charged with the enforcement of the prohibition laws, it would not befit him to express any opinion, but in answer to a further question he admitted that an amendment providing for a tax on light wines and beer had received his consideration. The decision as to whether it will be feasible to attach it to the bonus bill will rest, of course, with the leaders of Congress who are trying to have the law enacted.

Proponents of this means of raising revenues to pay the soldier bonus have reasoned the matter out in this fashion. They figure that the people will never consent to go back to the old ways before prohibition. On the other hand they hold that a large proportion of the public is convinced that the strict enforcement of prohibition laws is impossible and that illegitimate traffic in liquor is extremely harmful. They think that if it can be shown that the enactment of the adjusted compensation law depends upon raising revenue from the sale of light wines and beer, and provided convincing arguments can be made that by removing the restrictions against the use of these beverages, the prohibition forces of the Treasury can be concentrated against the manufacture and sale of spirits, and, that traffic eradicated, enough sentiment can be created in favor of the amendment to allow its passage.

Reasoning of Semi-Wets

Admittedly the proponents of this measure are taking a chance. They are banking on the popularity of the bonus bill to carry it through. Friends of the Administration argue in this fashion:

"The soldier bonus bill will be passed by Congress. The President is committed against it unless it provides the means of raising revenue. If it passes without this light wine and beer amendment, he will have to veto it, and he is reluctant to do that. If the amendment is adopted he could sign the bill. That amendment, if adopted, would get him out of his difficulties over the bonus bill and it might help him with his ship subsidy bill. The exposure about the sale of intoxicants on the Shipping Board vessels has raised havoc in Congress with the ship subsidy bill. The drys are in revolt. The Administration, however, has already proved that it will not stop the sale of liquor on the government-owned ships. If the light wine and beer amendment is passed the shipping board ships can stay wet without any further question of the Administration's policy, and the drys will be deprived of their excuse for voting against the subsidy bill."

"As I view the matter," said a prominent Senator who generally is looked upon as a spokesman for the Administration, "we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by proposing the light wine and beer amendment to the soldier bonus bill."

To this statement another Republican Senator, who does not wish to get mixed up in the controversy until the proposition is actually brought out into the open, replied:

"Although the majority in the Senate which favors the bonus bill is large, we are still a deliberative body, and I am sure the bill will be discussed long enough for the people to make known their views regarding this method of raising revenue before it is too late."

G. T. O.

COST OF CANADIAN SCHOOLS

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10 (Special Correspondence) — A new system of taxation to help to pay the cost of maintaining schools in Canada's four western provinces was indorsed by the Council of Western Canadian Unions, representing all western Canadian cities, at its convention here. The council urged that all provincial governments levy income taxes and hand this over to the cities and towns, on a basis of school population, to help to reduce municipal taxation.

LORD BYNG'S WESTERN TOUR

WINNIPEG, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The Governor-General of Canada, Lord Byng of Vimy, is on his first visit to Western Canada since his inauguration. He is accompanied by Lady Byng, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Capt. O. M. Balfour, military secretary, Major P. K. Hodgson, O. B. E., comptroller, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Werskine, A. D. C., and Capt. the Hon. W. G. H. Jolliffe, A. D. C.

Dr. Mark Ward

American Near East Relief Official Whose Report to the State Department on the Turkish Campaign of Deportation and Massacre of Christians in Asia Minor Explains Also the Cause of His Expulsion From Anatolia

DR. MARK WARD SHEDS LIGHT ON ATROCITIES IN ASIA MINOR

American Relief Worker Recounts Happenings Under Turkish Misrule and Appeals for Assistance

LONDON, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Fresh light upon recent terrible happenings in Asia Minor was brought here by Dr. Mark Ward, one of a devoted band of American Near East relief workers who have been helping, at the risk of their own lives, the unfortunate victims of Turkish misrule. Dr. Ward arrived here from Kharput, Asia Minor, where some of the worst outrages have occurred, and gave an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before leaving for the United States.

[Dr. Ward recently arrived in the United States and made his official report to Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, on the circumstances attending his expulsion by the Turks from Anatolia. The substance of this report he revealed in an exclusive interview which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 24, showing that Mustapha Kemal Pasha had expelled him because he insisted that the funds of the Near East Relief be administered by Americans and not by Turkish officials.]

"I am glad," he said, "to have an opportunity to place the facts as fully as possible before your readers." He went on to pour out heart-rending details of the story of horror already told by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondents upon the spot. He talked in quiet tones and with deep emotion of what he had seen. Now and again indignation mastered him at the recollection of suffering wantonly inflicted upon helpless people. He spoke most of the time in weariness and sorrow, rather than in anger, however, and his simple story carried conviction that no statistical record of cruelty and of outrage could convey.

Arrival in Kharput

Dr. Ward is yet quite young. His clean shaved mobile features and eager eyes, are still those of the New York student who in 1917 had barely completed his studies when he was attached to the American Expeditionary Force in France. After the armistice had been declared he accepted the heavy charge of an American Near East relief institution in a city of flat-roofed mud houses, in the dusty uplands of Kharput. He was here in the heart of what only a few years previously had been the flourishing country of the Armenians. He reached it by a 500 mile ride, from the Black Sea port of Samsun, where he landed from a steamer trading with Constantinople. On his way inland he traversed terraced hills and well watered valleys, once covered with mulberry trees and vineyards, but now little more than a dusty waste. The Turks had cut down the mulberry trees on which the Armenians depended for the manufacture of silk. The vines had been turned into firewood. Dr. Ward found the villages deserted and the houses in ruins. He arrived at Kharput at a dramatic moment in the history of this much afflicted place. The long nightmare of Armenian deportations was over. He heard of the horrors of the years in which Armenian villagers had been driven southwards to perish in the waterless deserts of the Dei el Zar, but he found a period of reconstruction commencing. The Porte had issued a rescript, in compliance with the terms of the armistice with the Allies, by which the surviving remnant of the Armenians were to be allowed to return to their ruined homes.

Dr. Ward's first arrival in Kharput coincided with this return. He found himself in the country over part of which the Israelites must have wandered when they returned to rebuild Jerusalem after their long captivity in Babylon. The experiences were being repeated which the book of Esther described 4000 years ago. Many of the Armenian survivors were children who had been taken into the houses of Kurds—a race of hardy mountaineers, partly Moslem and partly fire worshippers, who still inhabit the fastnesses in the hills through which the Armenian villagers had been driven. They are a people that Xenophon and his 10,000 heavily armed Greeks found brave and hospitable when they marched through their territory on the way back to Athens after the attempt to put Cyrus on the ancient throne of Persia had failed.

"Kurdish doors and gates," said Dr. Ward, "were thrown open, and out of them streamed Armenian boys and girls." Some of these boys and girls had been so long away from their own people that they spoke Kurdish instead of Armenian. Little girls, who had worn the sombre skirts and dark head shawls of the Armenians when their parents had handed them over in 1915, returned sad-eyed and weary from incredible distances in 1919, clothed, so far as they had any whole garments at all, in bright colored pantaloons and scarlet and yellow kerchiefs, lent to them by the kindly Kurdish villagers to whom they owed their lives.

Convoys of Greek Refugees

Henry Riggs, a scholar and a man widely known and respected, was at this time in charge of the Kharput American relief station, and gathered these refugees together. Four thousand of them are still being sheltered, educated, and fed in the Near East orphanage. Dr. Ward took charge of an important branch of the work.

Life in the station had many ups and downs but it was cheered by hope and encouraged by appreciation and gratitude until last year, when the present calamity began.

The first intimation the missionaries had of what was happening was the arrival in their neighborhood of convoys of Greek refugees. Dr. Ward and his colleague, Maj. F. D. Yowell, who had succeeded Mr. Riggs in the headship of the relief unit, were horrified at the state these refugees were in, and they set to work with characteristic altruism to endeavor to help them.

Evacuated From Homes

"I shall never forget," said Dr. Ward, "the first convoy I saw. It was at five o'clock in the evening of Aug. 27, 1921, that I heard it had reached a well some five miles out of the station. Word was brought that help was wanted, and I drove out at once with a ¾-ton motor lorry containing supplies. The human suffering and misery I came upon were heart-rending. The convoy comprised about a thousand poor footsore creatures, in a terrible state of exhaustion and hunger. They were almost all women and children, with a sprinkling of old men. Some of the children were tiny tots, who cried in a way to break one's heart. Many of them were barefooted, with only such poor possessions as they could carry in bundles upon their backs. Others, somewhat better off, were accompanied by country carts and donkeys laden with household goods. They were conducted by eight armed horsemen, whose mauser rifles, cartridge belts, knives, and high peaked saddles proclaimed them to belong to the Kemalist corps of Gendarmes."

The story the refugees told was a frightful one. Six weeks previously they had been evacuated from their homes on the Black Sea littoral, where they inhabited a fertile region which was once the ancient Kingdom of Pontus. The men had by that time been drafted off into Turkish labor corps and they did not know what had become of them. The women, the children, and the infirm had afterward been put upon the road under escort, and for six weeks, day after day, the weary march had continued. They did not know where they were going, and Dr. Ward estimated that they must already have traveled 400 miles.

Protests Unavailing

Dr. Ward distributed such supplies as he had been able to bring with him, and took back to the mission as many of the more serious of the cases as the lorry would carry. He tried to hearten up the remainder by telling them that the worst was over and that they had reached an American relief station, which would help them. He understood they would be allowed to rest where they were. The next morning he went out again early with more supplies, to find to his despair that the march had been resumed—of such of them, that is, who could still be got to go forward. He overtook the procession eight miles farther on, but beyond getting a few more poor creatures back to the hospital little could be done. The cold mountains of Van and Bitlis were in front, and only stragglers ever came back.

Major Yowell went to see the Kemalist Wali, Governor, of the vilayet, and made the strongest protest he could, only to be told that he should not interfere with political matters of the kind.

Convoy succeeded convoy, until Dr. Ward reckoned that 20,000 of these victims of Turkish cruelty had passed through. Meanwhile relations between the mission and the Turks became strained to the breaking point. The Turks recognized that what they were engaged upon was being opposed. They resented criticism and determined that the efforts of the missionaries to help the victims should cease.

Ordered to Leave

Eventually, last February, orders arrived from Angora, the headquarters of the Kemalist Government, that Major Yowell was to leave the country. He refused to go, unless the charges against him were put in writing, whereupon he was arrested and sent down to the coast under escort. The next day Dr. Ward was also notified that he must leave. At the time he could not be moved. But in March, when he was about again, he found that the other work of the relief unit would be made impossible if he remained, so he also left.

Eight American workers, including three nurses, with some Armenian assistants trained in the orphanage, are still in Kharput, where they carry on the relief work and take care of the orphans. They also continue to do anything the Turks will allow to save the lives of refugees. Their position is one of great difficulty and danger, however, and the help, devoted and courageous as it is, that they can give to the refugees, is very small. The time is short, and help if it is to be of use must not be delayed.

ORGANIZATION WILL STRIVE TO FOSTER LIBRARY INTEREST

American Association Delegates Will Hear Many Prominent Speakers at Detroit Convention

DETROIT, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to win the public over to a greater interest in libraries are being made by the American Library Association, through the program mapped out for the forty-fourth annual convention in Detroit from June 26 to July 1.

The official program just made public, devotes more than the usual attention to those things which should help in bringing about the greater interest. Carl H. Milam, secretary, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that topics dealing with general problems in which the public are interested—are given a more liberal place in the program, this year.

Likewise a number of progressive measures believed to be for the general good are expected to result from the convention. A proposal to incorporate a correspondence course for librarians will be proposed in a resolution to be offered by the educational committee. This is a new idea, according to Mr. Milam.

Uniform System Desired

Another proposal will be that various library schools adopt a uniform system of credits; and still another that regular library schools offer a summer course in special subjects for which the same credit be given as for equivalent courses in the regular schools.

Then, too, the Towner-Sterling Bill, which provides for the creation of a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, will again be discussed, and Mr. Milam believes it will be re-indorsed by the Council.

Recommendations made in the past for increased salaries to librarians and library employees will be discussed, especially from the present day living costs standpoint. A resolution, it is understood, will be offered by the committee on education, headed by Harriet A. Wood, to make it possible for every student in school to become interested in and appreciate good library books. This may be accomplished by extending the use of the library in every school, school librarians or supervisors, and by the addition of adequate supplies of books and equipment so that a laboatory will be provided to serve every department of school work, and to win the pupils' interest.

There will be 50 or more sessions or meetings during the convention. General sessions will be held during the mornings, while the afternoons will be given over to group meetings. James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit, will welcome the convention in the first session next Monday night. Azariah S. Root of Oberlin College, president of the association, will make the response. On the same occasion Marion L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, will address the assembly.

Many Prominent Speakers

With the opening meeting bringing out some of the principal speakers of the convention, a prompt and early attendance of delegates is expected. During the entire week speakers of national prominence in educational and library affairs will be heard, along with those authorities on technical details of the inner library work.

Means of recruiting public libraries, children's books and departments, Americanization work in the library, adult education and interest, experiences of communities which have had special library weeks to attract public attention and win interest, will be brought out at the convention.

Affiliated associations have the sectional group meetings well in hand this year. "A Formulated Policy for Agricultural Libraries" will be the subject on which Claribel B. Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, will lead in discussion. Prof. Charles A. Keffer, director of the division of agricultural extension of Tennessee, will handle a similar topic in his presentation of "The Place of the Library in a National Program of Agriculture."

Headquarters will be at Hotel Statler, sessions in instances are to be elsewhere. A trip to Ann Arbor will be made Thursday afternoon. An exhibit of a typical county library is expected to attract much attention.

BATES MEN DROPPED

LEWISTON, Me., June 26—Six Bates College letter men, basketball Captain-elect Kenneth M. Wilson of Pyrites, N. Y.; Robert M. Partridge, of Andover, Mass., baseball and hockey; John P. Gormley of Gouverneur, N. Y., basketball and football; Clifford R. Jordan of Mechanic Falls, baseball; Henry M. Bergmann of New Haven, Conn., football, and D. J. Coronios of Haverhill, Mass., basketball and football, failed to maintain scholarship average and have been dropped, it was announced yesterday. Captain Wilson also earned a football letter.

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DE VALERA POLICY HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSASSINATION

British Indignation Not Beginning to Diminish—Allocating Blame for German Crime

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26—There has not been sufficient time for the assassinations of Sir Henry Wilson in England and Dr. Walter Rathenau in Germany to develop their full reaction on European politics, but the results which will flow from these dastardly outrages are already being anxiously debated in the British and German capitals.

Since the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand precipitated the World War in 1914 there have been some 18 murders of men who have been outstanding figures in world affairs, but none have so deeply stirred the public feeling of Europe as last week's outrages. The murder of General Wilson is as unhesitatingly placed at the door of the Republican extremists of Ireland as that of Dr. Rathenau is attributed to the activities of the Monarchist extremists in Germany, but in neither country does there appear any inclination to capitulate to the argument of gun.

It is possible that last week's outrages may represent the final flare-up of the murder instinct which has been allowed to bulk too largely in world affairs during the past few years, and will have effects very different from what their perpetrators intended.

Government's Difficult Situation

There is no doubt that General Wilson's murder has created a difficult situation for the British Government and the Cabinet was busy both Saturday night and Sunday morning in considering its position in view of the debate today in the House of Comons.

If not exactly a popular hero, Gen. Wilson was a man the influence of whose genial, warm-hearted, buoyant and courageous character extended far beyond the confines of his immediate circle.

At the same time there was a widespread and growing recognition of the part he played in the allied victory both before and during the late war. In Parliament he had already made a mark, which his outstanding abilities and unselfish zeal for the causes dear to him would have led one to expect. For these reasons his assassination has stirred a sense of personal grief and anger, the volume of which is not beginning to diminish.

Nevertheless the policy he stood for, which was in effect the military reconquest of Ireland, roused and still rouses no response in the minds of the British public.

No Modification of Policy

The Government realizes this perfectly and there is not likely to be any sudden reversal or modification of British policy regarding Ireland. The Government, however, must view the parliamentary situation with misgivings, unless they have an absolutely conclusive reply to the allegations of carelessness in protecting their political opponents whose lives were threatened. Once again the fight centers round the figure of Edward Shortt, Home Secretary and nominal head of the English police forces, whose parliamentary career has recently been an unhappy one, and whose resignation is frequently rumored.

In the British Government's view, any panic departure from its present Irish policy would be to play into the hands of these who instigated from afar the murder of one of Great Britain's greatest soldiers. There is no difficulty in fixing the immediate responsibility. Eamon de Valera's and Rory O'Connor's refusals to condemn the murder, condemns them. Apart from this, it is well known that Rory O'Connor is in close touch with many organizations in England, which though not under his direct orders, yet get and drill recruits, collect arms and ammunition for them and when they are sufficiently versed in the O'Connor methods of war, send them over to Ireland to join his "army."

Favorable to Extremist Cause

These organizations may not act "at the instance of the Irish Republican Army," but they act in any way they deem favorable to the extremists' cause. The murder of General Wilson therefore was the result of the De Valera-O'Connor policy, and its object was the same as that of any obscure murder on the Ulster border—to destroy the latest hope of settlement of the age-long Irish problem.

The British Government therefore is expected to take up the position that a departure from their present Irish policy would be an admission that the revolver had become even a more potent political argument in London than in Ireland. The assassination of General Wilson however brings the Irish Provisional Government to a critical point in its history. There is a growing demand here for an end to be put to murder in Ireland and for the rooting out of organizations which instigate murder.

British Opinion Stiffening

Conscious that it has gone to the most extreme length so satisfy Irish demands for self-government, this country shows signs of demanding that Ireland shall now really govern itself, and not feebly stand aside, while people and organizations it seems powerless to control and with which it even shows itself ready to co-operate, organize crime in this country.

After this election the Collins government has no longer any excuse for weakness. Nothing has been more striking in the Irish elections than the determination of the Irish people to vote for peace with England on the basis of the treaty, the determination of which went the length of defying the dictates of the Sinn Fein machine, expressed in the Collins-de Valera pact and in the return of Independent candidates.

If the Collins-de Valera pact had any value it was in showing that the Republican candidates could not secure sufficient votes even with the backing of the Provisional Government. The result, which sums up this new spirit in Irish politics is the defeat of Dan Breen, high priest of gunmen, a gentleman who shoots equally well with either hand and who, apart from this argument was the joint candidate of the Republicans and Coalition pro-treatyites.

Dublin and Belfast Blamed

But the electors would have none of him.

The outstanding question for the coming week, therefore, is whether the Provisional Government will continue to ignore or temporize with the menace presented by the Four Courts situation, and it must be admitted that confidence in its willingness or ability to tackle this problem is a steadily declining quantity. It is recognized, however, that the problem of the murder gangs is not confined to South Ireland, and there are signs of a growing demand that Dublin and Belfast should cease their preoccupation with the allocation of the responsibility for reprisals against reprisals, and cooperate in stamping out murder and outrage if the disintegration of the very foundations of society in Ireland is to be stopped.

The total of killings in Belfast this year has reached an enormous figure, yet no single murderer has been brought to justice. The Belfast government has also been unable to prevent several thousand Roman Catholics from being driven from their work, and three times as many being driven from their homes.

Both Calls Urgent

The summons to Belfast to suppress disorder and to protect the lives of Roman Catholics is at least as urgent as the call to Dublin to stamp out the organization which draws such support as it has from these outbreaks in the northeast which it provokes.

If the northern and southern governments could put other considerations aside and co-operate in this work it would do more than anything for the unity of Ireland, and if the Irish elections are a guide, they may possibly count on the Irish people backing their efforts with the same courage and spirit which was shown by unarmed policemen and civilians, who in London hunted down and captured the assassins of Sir Henry Wilson. In that case the intervention of British forces which is talked about will not be necessary.

There is little news here as yet from Germany, but Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, appears to have quite openly denounced the assassination of Dr. Rathenau as the work of the Right Extremists, and there is some inclination to regard it as a part of a counter-revolutionary plot. It is certain that the German Government will not find it easy to replace this very able Minister. His deplorable mistake at Genoa in signing a separate treaty with Russia seriously injured his reputation and weakened the confidence the Entente statesmen placed in him. Nevertheless the Allies' belief in the sincerity of his efforts to carry out the Versailles Treaty, despite his disbelief in it, was a real asset to Germany in its external relations, as his outstanding abilities were in the work of international reconstruction.

NEW SOUTH WALES UNDER NEW REGIME

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 8 (Special Correspondence)—The newly elected Parliament assembled on Wednesday, May 26. No announcement of policy then was made. Business was confined solely to re-electing Mr. Levy as Speaker, introducing a bill for reducing the salaries of members to £600 a year, instead of £875, for lowering ministerial salaries in like proportion, and for reimposing the super-tax of sixpence in the pound sterling on taxable incomes.

This last was proposed to wipe out a deficit of £2,000,000 left by the previous Government. It is the intention of the incoming Government, as soon as this preliminary business is done, to take a short recess, while the details of its general policy, which will be devoted mainly to the encouragement of rural settlement, are drafted into legislation for passage later in the session.

AMERICANS EXTEND AID IN NEAR EAST

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 26—Charles Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief organization, who is now in Paris, gives a vivid account of the position of Christian orphans in Asia Minor. He is on his way to make a further inspection. Nearly 1,000,000 persons who would have perished have, he said, been saved by American aid in the Near East. This remarkable record of charity has involved the spending of many millions of dollars, but the rescue work is far from finished. Hundreds of thousands of orphans are being cared for.

At Alexandropol, the largest orphanage in the world, with 18,000 children, exists. Tens of thousnds are waiting at the doors of 250 orphanages because there is no more room. All institutions set up are overcrowded. News has been received here that a new clubhouse for American workers has just been opened in Alexandropol.

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DR. RATHENAU'S CAREER SURVEYED

Seeker After Peace and Notable Apostle of Co-operation in Reconstruction of Europe

By CRAWFURD PRICE
By Special Cable

LONDON, June 26—Dr. Walter Rathenau is the latest and most notable victim in that conflict between the old and new régimes in Germany which will continue at least until the present generation of disgruntled monarchists and workless ex-officers has passed away. That he was one of the biggest intellects in Germany, perhaps in Europe, is undeniable. Consider for a moment the manifold activities of this remarkable figure. He entered the General Electric Company—that great German organization with its far-flung ramifications—as a lad and methodically worked his way through the shops until he became managing director. Most men would have been content with that colossal achievement.

Not so Dr. Rathenau. Simultaneously he studied natural sciences at Berlin University and developed the attributes of a philosopher and sociologist. His voluminous writings on these subjects, though verbose and abstruse, stamp him as a great thinker and a brilliant author. And in addition he was a Socialist of moderate ambitions, a constructive genius, a great linguist and something of a statesman. Into almost every realm of human activity he plunged with amazing activity and devouring energy.

Diplomacy Not His Element

Dr. Rathenau shone less brilliantly at the Foreign Office than elsewhere. Diplomacy was not his element, for he was not overburdened with tact and suffered from the Teutonic inability to understand the psychology of other peoples. He began well at Genoa and appeared destined to take a prominent place among the statesmen of Europe, but his expositions of the political situation, while weighty and closely reasoned, were mostly idealistic and impracticable. He lost his own and Germany's place when he allowed himself to be stampeded by Georgi Tchitcherin into signing the Russo-German treaty. That act above all else demonstrated his unfitness to withstand the maelstrom of European politics. It was an unnecessary blunder, for an agreement could have been signed equally well on Whitsunday after the conclusion of the conference as on Easter Sunday, during its progress, and by it modern Germany slipped back from a position of rapidly growing importance to one of comparative insignificance.

Dr. Rathenau was not an attractive personality. Tall of stature, courteous, of gentlemanly bearing, he bore little evidence of his Jewish race, but Dr. Rathenau resembled the Prussian junker. He impressed me on several occasions as a somewhat reserved, disgruntled character, who lacked charm of manner, while his arguments often were imperious and dogmatic. He handled international policy like a professor handles chemistry and seemed to regard any disagreement with his thesis as a personal affront.

Authority on Reparations

I do not think Dr. Rathenau would ever have made a successful diplomatist, but in other respects his was an extraordinary intellect that can ill be spared. His sincerity in carrying out his convictions was undeniable. He was also a seeker after peace and a notable apostle of international cooperation in the reconstruction of Europe. His objections to the Treaty of Versailles were logical rather than national and he was perhaps the greatest authority on reparations in Europe and the settlement of that thorny issue will be rendered more difficult by his demise.

Of the effect of Dr. Rathenau's removal on Germany's political life it may be too early to speak. At first sight it might appear to entail an inevitable weakening of the democratic administration, but a greater obstacle to internal reconstruction than the lack of political leaders has been the incessant warring between the Socialist factions themselves. Dr. Wirth hitherto has been obliged to square some 30 parties at every development of his policy. If, therefore, the tragedy serves to produce some semblance of solidarity among the various groups something may be gained, while sterner measures for handling the imperialistic elements may result in the suppression of the nefarious militaristic intrigues which continue to exasperate the French.

RAIL SIGNALMEN VOTING ON STRIKE

Labor Board's Decree on Contract Work Fails to Check Determination to Quit

CHICAGO, June 26 (By The Associated Press)—A strike vote is being taken by railway signalmen on approximately one-third of the railroads of the country, according to an announcement today by D. W. Helt, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen. The vote is being taken under the supervision of the system general committees, all of which have rejected the wage cut set for July 1.

Saturdays decisions by the United States Railroad Labor Board holding several roads in violation of the Transportation Act by farming out work to contractors, and pending opinions in 30 more cases, are expected in railroad circles to have little influence on union leaders toward averting the threatened rail strike next month.

The board indicated that it would follow the same general principles in future decisions in contract cases.

B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, who is in charge of the canvass of the shopmen's strike vote, said the result of the referendum probably would not be announced until Wednesday. However, statements by various union leaders that the ballots indicate an overwhelming sentiment favoring a strike, and announcements by union chiefs last week that they would be governed by the result of the referendum, made a suspension of work appear inevitable.

Hope of averting a strike faded with statements by John Scott, secretary of the railway employees department, that the board's ruling in the contract cases would put no check on a strike call. Piecework and the farming out system were made one of the issues in the shopmen's referendum, the others being the wage cuts effective July 1, and rules by the board governing overtime and other working conditions.

The issue upon which maintenance of way employees cast their strike ballots was the $60,000,000 wage slash.

TIBETAN WOOL EXPORTS DECLINE

Exports of wool from Chungking, China, forwarded from the Tibetan border and Tibet have declined from 21,526 piculs (1 picul 133 1-3 lbs.) in 1919 to 12,875 piculs in 1920, and only 4335 piculs in 1921. This decline is accounted for by sharp price reductions and lessened demand from the United States, rather than a desire on the part of Tibetans to trade with India and British in preference to Chinese.

Large stocks of wool have accumulated on the Szechuan-Tibetan border, says Vice-Consul Allman, Chungking, China, in a report received by the textile division of the United States Department of Commerce.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SCHOLARS ELECTED

Prominent Educational Institutions Make Annual Exchange of Forty Students

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—The Committee on Franco-American Exchange of Scholarships and Fellowships has elected the following to the 40 scholarships for 1922-1923, offered to American students by the French universities and the French Ministry of Public Education:

University of Bordeaux: M. E. Bassett, Princton; L. P. Waldo, Michigan.

University of Lyons: Max J. Wasserman, Chicago.

University of Nancy: Hugh Elliott, Northwestern and Harvard.

University of Paris: Louise Capen, New York; R. P. McKeon, Columbia.

University of Toulouse: Mary K. Chase, Stanford; L. O. Collins, Colorado College; Augusta E. Galster, Bryn Mawr; F. W. McKinnon, Harvard; C. W. Phelps, Harvard; P. C. Rogers, Wesleyan; Mary M. Wildman, Stanford.

Ecole Normale Superieure de Sevres: M. Gilman, Bryn Mawr; Elsa Vieh, Smith College and Radcliffe College.

Ecole Normale, St. Germain En Laye: Genevieve L. Buck, Kalamazoo College; Eleanor Cowen, Radcliffe College; Louise A. Mohn, Mills College; Gertrude M. Niven, Brown; Grace Sproull, Miami.

French Students Expected

Lycee scholarships at Paris, Versailles, Caen, Beauvais, and Saumur: Catherine Baldwin, Horace Mann School; Alice May Bovard, Northwestern; Gertrude Braun, Horace Mann School; Alice Dana Brown, Beloit College; Thelma Ruth Gibbs, Denison; Margaret Grill, Stanford; Constance Ray Harvey, High School, Buffalo; Katherine Keiper, Cornell; Janet Kellicott, Horace Mann School; Mary Gertrude O'Donnell, Trinity College; Margaret Pitkin, Swarthmore College; Gertrude Rodgers, Monmouth College; Mary Rutledge, Union; Celia Spalter, Smith College; Heyltje Stewart, Wisconsin; Frances Swain, Michigan; Natalie Walker, Cornell; Lillian M. Wengler, Wisconsin.

Recipients of the 50 scholarships offered to French students by American universities and colleges are expected to arrive in September, when the Franco-American exchange of students, begun in 1918, will enter into its fifth year of successful operation.

Dr. S. P. Capen, Chairman

Dr. S. P. Capen, director of the American Council on Education, is chairman of the Committee on Franco-American Exchange of Fellowships and Scholarships. Other members of the committee are Herman V. Ames, Association of American Universities; William L. Bryan, National Association of State Universities; Julien J. Champenois, Office National des Universitées Françaises; J. W. Cunliffe, American University Union in Europe; Stephen P. Duggan, Institute of International Education; Mary M. Finn, National Catholic Welfare Council; Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Committee on International Rblations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ; J. L. Kandel, American Field Service for French Universities; Robert L. Kelly, Association of American Colleges; Margaret E. Maltby, sub-committee on scholarships and fellowships of the Association of College Alumnæ; Virginia Newcomb, Institute of International Education.

BANKS WILL REDEEM THRIFT SECURITIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—Beginning today more than 10,000 persons who invested in the National Thrift Bond Corporation and who were threatened with almost total loss of their savings may have returned to them every cent invested. This is made possible through a plan announced last May and now perfected by persons interested in preserving the good name of thrift, whereby the Greater New York Savings Bank, with offices in Brooklyn, will redeem at face value thrift bonds, certificates and thrift bond receipts, issued by the National Thrift Bond Corporation.

Samuel Rauch, deputy superintendent of banks in a statement said:

"Through the efforts of the superintendent of banks, the Greater New York Savings Bank, the Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the earnest and thorough cooperation of various persons interested in the National Thrift Bond Corporation, the plan for the redemption of the thrift securities at their face value was completed. This plan is embodied in a six party contract dated May 1, 1922. The deficiency in the face value of thrift securities is made up by voluntary contributions."

JAPANESE LEAVE FOR CHINWANGTAO

Troops to Protect Military Posts Along the Railway

TIENTSIN, June 26 (By The Associated Press)—Three hundred and fifty Japanese troops left here on Saturday for Chinwangtao, on the Manchurian border, to protect Japanese military posts along the railway. It had been reported that the Chihli troops who recently invaded Manchuria were interfering constantly with these Japanese posts. Orders are said to have been issued from Paotingfu, the headquarters of Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, commander of the Chihli army, for the soldiers to abstain from further interference with the Japanese.

There is no sign yet of the return of the immense amount of railway equipment which Gen. Chang Tso-Lin carried back to his territory when he was driven from Chihli by General Wu. General Chang took approximately 90 per cent of the rolling stock of the Peking-Mukden line.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY RECEIVES BIG GRANT

LONDON, Ont., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—Western University now has $850,000 available for carrying out the college building program. The Ontario Legislature in its closing hours passed both supplementary and general grants for the university. This means that $400,000 will be immediately available from the provincial treasury to add to the $250,000 from the city of London and $200,000 already granted by the County of Middlesex.

University officials are now making preparations to accommodate 1000 students at the opening of the fall term. Extra temporary buildings will have to be obtained and additional instructors employed. The growth of enrollment at Western University since the war is indicated in the following figures: 1919-20, 385; 1920-21, 535; 1921-22, 796.

LISK STOCK INCREASED

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26—The capital of the Lisk Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Canandaigua, N. Y., has been increased from $1,650,000 to $2,400,000.

LABOR FAVORABLE TO PROHIBITION

Mr. Wheeler Quotes Result of Pennsylvania Election to Refute "Wets" Claims

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26—The assertion that labor demands beer and light wines was declared to be "unfounded," by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address before the convention of the International Sunday School Association here today.

"On May 16," said Mr. Wheeler, "a test was made in the thirtieth district of Pennsylvania, now the greatest industrial district in the United States, with its steel mills, factories and mines. Seventy-five thousand dollars was expended by the beer and wine champions to defeat M. Clyde Kelly, Representative, who is an outstanding advocate of prohibition. He was renominated for Congress on the Republican ticket by a majority of 11,900, by a vote of three to one on the Democratic ticket, and unanimously on the Prohibition party ticket.

"Seventy-eight United States senators and a majority of congressmen come from states where the state itself has prohibited even 1 per cent beer. A senator or representative, who voted against the standard maintained by his own state for law enforcement does not deserve the support of law-abiding citizens.

"Thus far we have established two facts: Prohibition enforced is a success, and even when only partly enforced it is better than the license system. The following results prove it: Drunkenness has decreased more than one-half. Those opposed to prohibition admitted, after a survey made recently, that consumption of beverage liquor has fallen off 70 per cent and that the number of drinkers has been reduced more than 17,000,000. Crimes related to liquor have fallen off materially, and all existing crime induced by drink proves our contention that alcohol provokes crime and should be eliminated. Nineteen hundred and twenty-one was the healthiest year in the United States. Liquor as a contributing factor in poverty now is negligible. More than $2,500,000,000 wasted for drink has been turned into useful channels. Bank deposits and savings have increased, and the net increased wealth of the country last year was $8,000,000,000.

"The attempt of the liquor interests to nullify this law is a challenge to real Americans. The higher the individual in social or business life, the greater the responsibility that should be attached when he defies the law of the land.

"The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by twenty-three-twenty-fourths of the states, a greater proportion than ever voted for the ratification of any other amendment. It is therefore entitled to proportionately greater respect."

ELECTRIC RAILWAY FINANCING

LONDON, June 24—London Electric Railway is issuing next week £1,000,000 in 4½ per cent redeemable second debentures and the City & South London Railway is issuing £1,500,000 in 4½ per cent redeemable second debentures. The issue price in both cases will be 94, with principal and interest guaranteed.

Mandel Brothers
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57th semi-annual shoe sale

15,000 pairs of women's, misses' and children's shoes in practically all the styles most in demand for summer, are to be closed out in this sale at reductions affording you the half year's greater values in fashionable footwear of the better sort.

Women's low shoes greatly reduced
to 5.85

White reignskin cloth sandals, oxfords, two-strap button and one-strap buckle styles; strap and sandal slippers in patent leather, black and tan calfskin; combination gray suede and black calfskin; all with walking sole and heel. Also patent leather three-buckle slippers with cut-out and French heels; black suede two strap sandals with fancy buttons; and gray suede strap sandals with French heel. *Fifth floor*

Women's sandals reduced
to 7.50

Patent leather Roman sandals, cut-out patterns, with buckle, red stitching and red box heel; also high-cut strap sandals in patent leather; and gray suede cut-out sandals. The values are decidedly rare.

Women's strap-slippers reduced
to 9.95

The season's smart models, in patent leather, dull kid, black satin; also novelty combinations of white linen trimmed in black and brown; patent leather with beige or gray suede quarters. Very greatly reduced.

Juvenile Right Shape shoes reduced

Misses', chidren's and growing girls' Right Shape slippers and oxfords in all leathers:

Sizes 4 to 8 now 2.85; sizes 8½ to 11 now 3.35
Sizes 11½ to 2 now 4.35; sizes 2½ to 7 now 5.35

Small boys' shoes of black and brown calfskin, 2.95

Well made shoes, in all sizes from 9 to 13½; specially priced in the semi-annual sale. *Fifth floor*

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Ramsay Macdonald Charges Moscow With Bad Faith

British Socialist Tells Why Labor's "United Front" Collapsed

London, June 2
Special Correspondence

AT THE Conference of Nine which was held in Berlin last week, the "united front" established in April between the three Labor Internationals of Moscow, Vienna, and London broke down after a short discussion in which Ramsay Macdonald of the London International and Kare Radek of Moscow placed the views of their respective organizations before the meeting. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Macdonald on his return from Berlin, to hear what had actually happened.

Mr. Macdonald is a tall, æsthetic looking figure. He speaks fluently in polished periods, with an abundance of appropriate but restrained gesture. He has the hands of the conductor of an orchestra and the manner of a Beau Nash. Altogether anyone more unlike the traditional Socialist leader it is impossible to imagine.

Three Reasons Given

Why had the "united front" given way only some eight weeks after it had apparently been established? Mr. Macdonald gave three reasons: First, lack of good faith on the part of the Moscow International; second, a qualification introduced by the Bolsheviki into their promise to hold an inquiry over Georgia; third, mistrust of the Bolshevist attitude toward the forthcoming trial at Moscow of the social revolutionary leaders who were, recently arrested by the Tzechs for anti-Bolshevist activities and propaganda.

With regard to the first point, Mr. Macdonald said:

"Outside Russia the Moscow International is rapidly losing whatever power and prestige it ever possessed. Knowing this, it wanted to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of the world by ranging itself alongside the other two Internationals. As a matter of fact, it is out to hamper and, if possible, to smash them both, and the whole Socialist movement as well. It is folly to think that violent revolution, which may have been the only way for Russia to get rid of her old autocracy, can elsewhere bring about the social changes we all want. In other parts of Europe the change must be evolutionary and gradual."

The Georgia Question

As to Georgia: The Bolsheviki had promised at the Berlin conference in April to allow an immediate inquiry into the allegation that they had seized it as a pawn in the oil concession game and had imposed on it, by the force of arms of a foreign invasion from Moscow, a Soviet type of government which it did not want. At the Conference of Nine, eight weeks later, Mr. Radek—leader of the delegates from the Moscow International and an official of the Bolshevist Government—qualified this promise by saying that the inquiry would be permitted "immediately the World's Conference of Labor was called."

"In view of the differences between the Internationals," Mr. Macdonald said, "it is impossible at present to call such a conference. Consequently this qualification means the Bolsheviki will not allow an inquiry at all. Their treatment of Georgia is not in accordance with Socialist principles. It is capitalistic and imperialistic. Of course, they are in a difficult position. Two years ago they made various bombastic announcements about Socialism by edict and a world revolution, and are now face to face with the problem of eating most of their own words. They have got to make terms with the capitalists for the restoration of the country, and they know it. The only question is what these terms are going to be. They have unbounded undeveloped wealth at their disposal, and they are naturally trying to keep what they can out of the hands of the capitalists who are going to exploit it. But whatever they do with Russian potential wealth they should keep their hnads off Georgia."

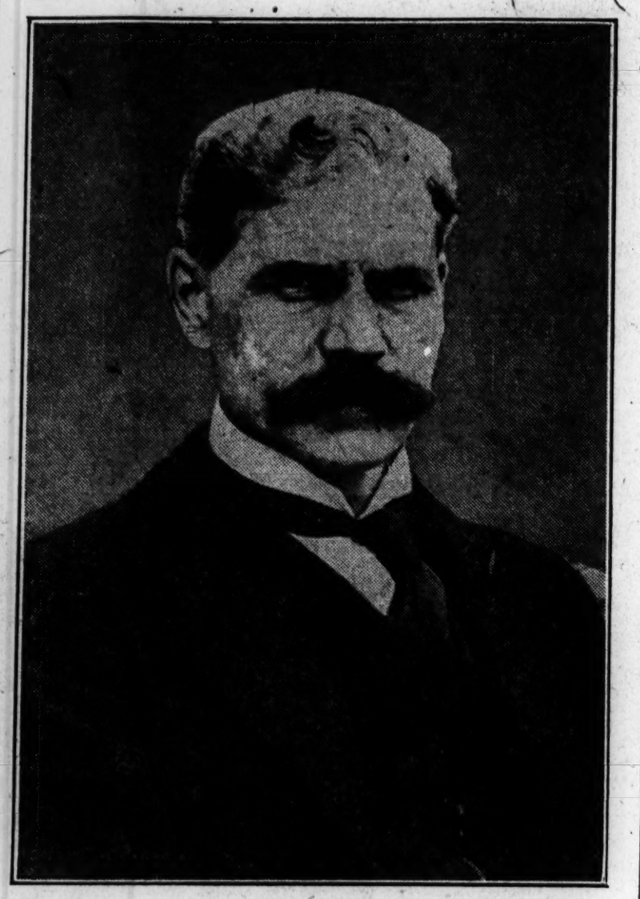
Disturbed Over Trial

Mr. Macdonald was gravely disturbed over the third point, the trial of the social revolutionaries. He said it was clear not only that the issue of the trial was a foregone conclusion, but that the permission accorded to the western Socialists to provide the accused with proper counsel was being turned into a farce by the intimidation the Bolshevist Government was bringing to bear through the newspaper Pravda, which had deliberately organized a demonstration against Vandervelde, the leading counsel, on his arrival at Moscow. Pravda, according to Mr. Macdonald, is merely the official organ of the Bolshevist Government, which also controls the Moscow International. Under the circumstances therefore it was useless to talk about "united fronts."

Mr. Macdonald continued: "I put these three points quite clearly to Radek. He took five hours to formulate his reply. I was going to speak again, but Herr Adler, leader of the Vienna International, got up and said that the differences shown by the two statements indicated that further conference was useless, and shortly afterward Radek and his party gathered up their papers and walked out of the room. In future any co-operation between the three Internationals will be between the London and Vienna Internationals only, until such time as the Moscow International gives up its claymore for the olive branch, which, apparently, is the only weapon it will allow its opponents."

The Various Internationals

Asked for an explanation of the various Internationals, Mr. Macdonald said: "The London (the Second) International is the one to which are affiliated those Socialist parties which, owing to their importance in the political life of their nations, got mixed up with the war. Sections who kept out of such entanglements and the minor parties in the states broken by the war are affiliated to the Vienna union. The Independent Labor Party of this country, for example, belongs to the Vienna union. The Labor Party itself belongs to the London International. As, however, the I. L. P. is affiliated to the Labor Party, technically speaking it also belongs to the London International. The worst of the Vienna International is that it has no definite views. Its precepts are taken, one sentence from Socialism and the next from Communism. It cannot make up its mind where it stands. The Moscow International of course is Communist pure and simple, and now lives mainly to attack Socialism and split up the trade union movement. All three of these bodies are entirely political and have nothing to do with the two trade union alliances, the Amsterdam International and the Red International. The former keeps itself apart from the political movement, though it issues political pronouncements on matters which concern it; the second is an adjunct of Moscow, which it obeys with an abject fidelity."



Photograph by Barratt's Photo Press, Ltd., London

J. Ramsay Macdonald

WIRELESS SET MAY HELP TO SOLVE FARM PROBLEMS IN AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, April 25 (Special Correspondence) — Reliable meteorological information that can be used for the compilation of weather forecasts for a large part of this section of South Africa may shortly be forthcoming through the use of a wireless set by the Rev. W. H. Rogers, a missionary. Mr. Rogers, accompanied by his wife, recently left for three years' service among the inhabitants of the almost inaccessible island, Tristan da Cunha.

Mr. Rogers, in addition to his wireless set, which was the gift of friends made while here, is equipped with a set of meteorological instruments with which he expects to collect the necessary data of winds, currents, temperature and rainfall that will be beneficial to the meteorological department in the interior which, at the present time, works at a disadvantage.

One of the biggest agricultural problems will be solved, it is hoped, as a result of the work of Mr. Rogers—the problem of regulating farm crops from year to year in order to secure the best results. Tristan da Cunha long has been recognized as the most suitable place from which to make the necessary observations.

BRITISH FARMERS DISCOVER ADVANTAGES IN CO-OPERATION

Depression in Agriculture Partly Due to Difficulty of Finding Adequate Labor Forces

TAMWORTH, England, May 30 (Special Correspondence)—The many difficulties which confront agriculturists in Great Britain today provide continual evidence of the need of better organization in the farming industry. The numerous political questions and commercial anxieties which have arisen in agricultural circles since the signing of the armistice have all indicated this enormous handicap under which the industry is laboring.

Broadly speaking, the agricultural community consists of three parties, namely—the landowner, the farmer, and the laborer. Although, admittedly, the detailed interests of these three classes are not identical, it is obvious that the welfare of each is primarily dependent upon rural prosperity.

Unions Promote Interests

Certain admirable steps in organization have already taken place. Recent years have seen the formation of the Agricultural Workers Union; while the National Farmers Union is now an extremely influential body. Landowners, also, have certain associations for the furtherance of their interests.

These unions and societies, however, while being of inestimable value to their own particular section of the agricultural community, have, as may be imagined, widely divergent aims. In its political and social aspects, the industry of agriculture would hold a far sounder position if these associations could be brought together into a central organization, which would have farming prosperity as its main objective.

Furthermore, in order that agriculture should be lifted out of its depression, it is essential that the first steps which are necessary in the construction of such an organization shall be taken. These initial measures entail the elimination of the feeling of distrust which is prevalent between the various parties concerned.

Need of Co-operation

It is perhaps between the farmer and the laborer that this lack of sympathy has been most noticeable during recent years. Separate unions for upholding the so-called "rights" of these two parties cannot result in co-operation between the two interests, whereas a central organization—fully representing the industry—would inevitably have this effect.

Education is closely allied with the question of organization. The conservatism of the average farmer tends to make him suspicious of both. The agriculturist in Great Britain, however, is gradually overcoming his prejudices. He has seen that the application of technical subjects such as natural science and engineering have considerably lessened his problems, with the result that he now shows a greater appreciation of general education.

This changing attitude of the farmer renders the question of future agricultural organization more hopeful. The recent controversy over milk prices—which is only temporarily settled—has shown the agriculturist the absolute necessity of co-operating with his fellow producers in order to negotiate on equal terms with the wholesale trade. Thus there can be no doubt that the present season provides a most excellent opportunity for extending the co-operative movement.

Difficulty in Convincing Farmer

For over 50 years, far-seeing agriculturists and public men have been urging upon farmers the advantage of the co-operative system. Vast sums of private capital as well as public money have been spent upon this propagandist work. The conservative uneducated farmer, however, has proved a difficult man to convince. Although the establishment of existing societies has, in consequence, proved exceedingly expensive, the work done in certain districts provides excellent examples of the possibilities of the co-operative movement.

Today the public funds available for the development of agricultural organization are comparatively small, and farmers themselves will, in consequence, have to be responsible for the greater part of the cost of the initial organization. Farmers, however, now clearly see that they are losing money by bargaining as independent individuals, and in spite of the shortage of official funds for the purpose, it is probable that greater co-operative progress will be made in the near future than was accomplished by lavish expenditure of public funds on projects of which the agriculturist was unable to appreciate the value.

Surroundings Improved

Apart from the important commercial benefits which co-operation is likely to bring to agriculture, considerable improvement should also result in the social side of rural life. The adoption of the co-operative system in other industries has usually caused the establishment of better and happier surroundings for the working classes.

For many years past it has been realized that the large increase in the population of the towns at the expense of the rural districts has provided a most serious national problem. The existing depression in British agriculture is tending to make the position more acute. Admittedly, under existing conditions, the farm worker has very sound reasons for deciding to seek employment in town districts. Consequently farmers today complain bitterly of the poor quality of the labor which is available. The obvious remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is the improvement of village conditions.

Adequate organization must be set on foot for the accomplishment of this work. The present commercial difficulties of farmers will probably result in a large development of the co-operative movement and it is to be hoped that the officials of the societies formed will realize the necessity of considering the interests of all sections of the agricultural community, in order to reconstruct the industry on a more prosperous basis.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY CHOOSES LORD RONALDSHAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—The choice of a successor to Sir Francis Younghusband, who completed the customary three years as president of the Royal Geographical Society this year, has fallen on the Earl of Ronaldshay, a comparatively young man who has attained high distinction as a traveler and administrator. He is only just back from India, where he has made a great name for himself as Governor-General of Bengal.

When quite a young man, fresh from Cambridge University, Lord Ronaldshay traveled very extensively in the Far East. Afterward he sat for several years in Parliament before being appointed Governor of Bengal.

Lord Ronaldshay's knowledge of India and the East is considered a valuable asset, in view of the society's share in the organization of the Mt. Everest expedition. The presidency of the society is no sinecure, and Sir Francis Younghusband has been so actively associated with the Everest expedition that it would not have been surprising if his term of office as president had been extended in order to enable him to see the enterprise brought to a conclusion. Sir Francis Younghusband himself preferred to make way for another president and he will remain on the council as a vice-president. Among the new members of the council will be Colonel Howard-Bury, the leader of last year's reconnaissances of Mt. Everest, and Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, the naturalist of the expedition.

BIG POWER PLANT STARTED

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 24—Ground has been broken for the Penn Central Power Company's $8,000,000 plant and dam project on the Haystown branch of the Juniata River, near Sexton. About 500 men will be employed on the first unit.

FRANCE REALIZES GREAT INDUSTRIAL VALUE OF CINEMA

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 26—There recently was formed in France an association for cinematographical education. Its object is to bring about a greater use of the cinema in education. How best to do this—with particular reference to the use of the film in vocational training and technical education—was discussed recently at a congress in Paris, organized by L'Art à l'Ecole. The following resolutions were among those adopted:

"The greatest possible number of films relating to occupations and trades should be made.

"Films intended to assist young persons in the choice of an occupation should be characterized by their accuracy and sincerity, both from the technical point of view and that of conditions of life in the trade.

"The choice of subjects and films should be entirely free, but in their presentation the state of the labor market should be taken into consideration, in order that young persons may not be directed toward occupations for which there is no demand.

"A committee should be appointed at the Undersecretariat of State for Technical Education, with the view to drawing up a program for film instruction, making a list of films to be shown in the various institutions under the Secretariat, and considering the possibility of arranging for the circulation of films between these institutions."

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CLUB WOMEN ARE EXPECTED TO INDORSE CIVIL SERVICE

Opposition Grows to Health Certificate Feature of the Proposed Uniform Marriage and Divorce Law

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 26 (Special)—A resolution indorsing civil service will be brought before the biennial convention of the General Federation of Womens Clubs in session here. Miss Mary Garret Hay of New York, is the proponent of the resolution which is intended to prove that the federation is concerned with the maintenance of civil service standards.

The elimination of business sessions from the Sunday convention program gave an opportunity for discussing the wording of the resolution on policy from which Republican women hope to bar every mention of the present national administration.

Another lively topic of discussion yesterday was the uniform marriage and divorce bill which will not be indorsed by the convention so long as it contains a clause requiring health certificates before marriage, in the opinion of Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indiana. Mrs. White is in a position to know, since she is chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the federation and is likewise chairman of resolutions for this convention.

Health Clause a Detriment

"The women at the convention plainly do not want this clause in the bill," said Mrs. White today. "They are opposed to the idea and they do not consider that a public health regulation has any place in an act of Congress. The inclusion of the clause is a detriment to the bill; unless it is withdrawn it will kill the bill."

Among the federation officials there is great opposition to that clause of the bill. Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Chicago, chairman of the National Committee on Applied Education, terms it "a crime."

Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson of Nowata, Okla., General Federation director, says: "The club women of Oklahoma have discussed the subject of medical certificates. We find that it is a very controversial topic of technical import, upon which not even the doctors themselves are agreed. I certainly feel that it has no place in a uniform marriage and divorce law."

Required citizenship courses in every school and university in the country are among the recommendations which will be brought before the convention. The recommendation was inaugurated by the Wisconsin delegation which brought it before the citizenship conference and secured the indorsement of that group, preliminary to presenting it on the floor of the convention.

Federation Favors Better Speech

Conferences on American citizenship, music and public welfare will fill today, and this evening there will be speeches by Count Ilya Tolstoy and Dr. Charles Prosser of Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.

A certificate acknowledging the assistance of the Federation in the Near East relief movement will be presented during the week by Mrs. Florence Duryea, director of work with women's organizations for the Near East relief. Mrs. Duryea received a cordial reception when she addressed the convention and a resolution indorsing the Near East movement is now pending before the convention with practical certainty of passage.

Among the interesting movements to which the federation has given place on the program is better speech. The federation has a committee on better speesh, of which Mrs. Katharine K. Robbins of Chicago, is chairman. In addressing the convention Mrs. Robbins told of the business houses and factories which close their doors during the annual better speech week to give their employees an opportunity to hear addresses on the subject. The federation will co-operate in the annual better speech week next November.

There was a suggestion of the form of peace resolution which the convention is likely to indorse in the speech which Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the federation made last Saturday evening on the arms conference and afterward. Three points were made by Mrs. Winter which it is expected the resolutions committee will consider in connection with the phraseology of the resolutions. Mrs. Winter urged first a law to out-law war, second subordination of war in the history text books used in the schools, and third, fair treatment for the immigrant as a means to build friendly international relations.

Mrs Winter said:

Armament Conference Results

The Washington Arms Conference laid out for itself a definite, a concrete, a limited task. It did not undertake to abolish war, but only to abolish the next war, and, by taking this tremendous step, to swing us into that long path that leads toward ultimate and universal peace. One has only to look at the map of the Pacific with its interlocking mandates and spheres of influence to see that this in itself is a demonstration of the fact that here is a fertile field for misunderstandings, antagonisms and mutually incompatible ambitions.

The Government of the United States recognized that, so far as we were concerned, the next great menace of war lay in the Far East. The purposes of the Conference were, then, twofold—first, to minimize the hatred and sources of conflict, and, second, to lessen the economic and military burdens entailed by that threat of war. It laid down definite agenda. Its records show that, with one exception, those agenda have been covered, and that exception had to be made in deference to the will of one of two powers.

It is evident that such a conference has not the free scope of a legislative body. If one nation objects to a course of action, that action has to be abandoned. It is not a case of majority rule. No group of nations could compel another to swing into line. Unanimity is the basis of all agreements. The common denominator mind must be found.

The Conference did many things. The stabilizing of Far East conditions, the "Open Door," the pledges given of just methods of international dealings, the scrapping of 68 great battleships, the 10 years' naval holiday, the holding of submarines down to legitimate usages, the outlawing of chemical gas, the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, with its covert threat against the United States, these are among the outstanding achievements.

When before did a conference do so much? More subtle, but more significant was the steadily developing openness of mind, the approach toward each other of these peoples whose outlooks are as far as the East is from the West. When before was "war talked in terms of peace?"

The generous and magnanimous temper that pervaded the discussions was a greater achievement than the scrapping of ships. Guns and gas are symbols of international hatred. When hatred disappears, they will disappear. As long as hatred remains, men will find the means of vengeance, no matter what words and treaties say. In other words, far more important than any definite thing done was the spirit in which it was done.

The sub-committee on General Information of the Advisory Committee classified and grouped nearly 14,000,000 opinions expressed in resolutions and letters, and examined several hundred newspapers a day in its effort to get at the things America was thinking concerning Conference affairs. These were daily boiled down in a little communique which went to every member of the American delegation. The growth of international understanding in the United States was marked.

The main lesson that we should learn from the Conference is that peace finds its only secure foundation in international understanding. What Monsieur Briand felicitiously called "moral disarmament" lies behind every legitimate effort toward permanent peace. It is folly for one nation to think that it can secure its own future alone in this world wherein we are all linked indissolubly together. It takes more than one to make a quarrell and it takes more than one to make peace.

Our future efforts, efforts in which we women have a large and significant share, must all be bent toward such international understanding and toward a repetition of such frank and friendly discussion of all our difficulties as characterized the recent Conference in Washington. We must build up the habit of conferences knowing that it is true of nations as it is of individual men that the more thoroughly they understand each other, the less they hate each other.

Mrs. George W. Plummer, Chicago, presided over a conference today at which was discussed plans for the federation's campaign in behalf of war veterans. These plans include an accurate survey of every man who was in service, together with every possible aid in the securing of employment for former service men and a close watch on rehabilitation activities.

RADICAL PARTIES UNITE IN NEW YORK

Socialist and Farmer-Labor Joint Committees Call Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—The joint committee of the Socialist Party and the Farmer-Labor Party has sent out a call for a convention to nominate candidates for all congressional, state, legislative and judicial offices next fall. This convention is to be held on Saturday, July 15. The call was signed by Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee for the Socialist Party and by Ben Howe and Maurice Williams for the Farmer-Labor Party. Members of 15 Labor unions also signed.

This new movement is said to have the support of a number of Labor chieftains who have usually followed the leadership of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Many representatives of Labor who have usually remained out of the Socialist Party are manifesting a lively interest in the coming convention that will adopt a platform which it will endeavor to draft in such a manner as to embrace points that have long been discussed by different groups of Labor.

The Socialist leaders have agreed to accept a platform far more moderate than the usual demands of this party. Each Labor organization has been invited to send two delegates to the convention. The points to be embraced in the platform are a 44-hour week, the establishment of a housing commission with power to inaugurate a program of municipal building, an elective and paid board of education, the creation of a farms products commission to purchase products for domestic use and the immediate withdrawal of the United States from imperialistic enterprises in Haiti and San Domingo. Many other important questions will be discussed.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE IS BOUGHT BY POSTAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—Purchase by the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables system, from the Government of Newfoundland, of the submarine cable extending from Canso, N. S., to Newfoundland, is announced here by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the company.

Mr. Mackay says his companies and the Government of Newfoundland have entered into an agreement under the terms of which all telegraphic traffic into and out of Newfoundland handled by the Government lines will be exchanged between the two interested partis. Th agreement will go into effect about July 1, and will restore competitive telegraphic service between the United States and Newfoundland, the company says.

It is further developed that, in addition to extending the operations of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables systems into Newfoundland territory, the establishment of the Canso-St. Johns line strengthens the connections between the American seaboard and the system's trans-Atlantic cables landing at St. Johns.

DUTCH BULB INDUSTRY

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10 (Special Correspondence) — The Dutch bulb-growing industry will be introduced on Vancouver Island immediately by Dutch interests which have purchased land for the purpose near Victoria. A number of Dutch settlers are expected to arrive soon to undertake bulb culture at this point.

Photograph by Matzene, Chicago

Mrs. George W. Plummer

Who Presided Over a Conference Today, at the General Federation of Women's Clubs Convention, to Outline Plans for Activities Amongst Former Service Men

REPUBLICAN SAVING TO TAXPAYER CITED

Appropriations, Federal Taxes and Freight Rates Reduced, Says Senator McCormick

WASHINGTON, June 26—Reductions in appropriations, federal taxes, and freight rates, since the Republican Administration came into power, were detailed in a statement issued last night by Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois and chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

That the Republican Congress had saved taxpayers $7,000,000,000, compared with "the sums sought to be spent under the Wilson Administration during three years," was asserted by Mr. McCormick, who added:

"Since Warren Harding took office we have paid off nearly $1,000,000,000 of the national debt. We have cut the annual expenditures of the federal Government by $1,000,000,000, or about 25 per cent per annum. No other Government in the world has done anything like it. Neither have any of the state or municipal governments, many of which continue to increase expenditures and taxation.

Total of Taxation Reduced

"Sinc Warren Harding took office, the present Congress has reduced the annual aggregate of taxation by about $1,000,000,000, by some $800,000,000 for the current calendar year, and by $1,000,000,000 a year thereafter. We have wiped off the statute books a score or two of nuisance taxes which fell upon everything used by father, mother, sister, and sonny. We have been able to reduce all income taxes so that they are less, for example, than those paid in the British Isles. The additional income tax exemptions have reduced by about a third the tax of the family man with an income of $5000 a year or less. We not only have reduced the total sum of federal taxation by about $1,000,000,000 a year, but we have reduced it to such a point that the Government of the United States collects from its citizens per capita about one-third as much as does the Government of Great Britain.

Liberty Bonds Reach Par

"Since Warren Harding became President, the increase in the value of Liberty bonds, which have gone to par, amounted to about $3,000,000,000.

"America will appreciate what has been done, and what it is sought to do, to relieve the shipper and the consumer of the tremendous burden placed upon both by the Wilson Administration through the increase in the railroad rates and the imposition of transportation taxes. The increase in freight charges under the Democratic Administration, effected by the Interstate Commerce Commission by taxes or. by decree of Dr. Wilson, amounted to about $3,000,000,000 a year. We have made a good beginning to lift this burden from the people. It is estimated that already it has been lightened by over $500,000,000 yearly."

Mr. McCormick said the American people were realizing "the great measure in which Congress and the Administration have contributed to the recovery of business and agriculture."

AMUNDSEN PLANS CHANGED

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 26—Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, has changed his plans for his attempt to fly to the North Pole, it was reported here today. He now intends to land at Spitzbergen, instead of Cape Columbia. A Norwegian air officer is going to Spitzbergen to mark out a suitable landing place.

SCOTLAND EXPORTS MORE COAL

EDINBURGH, June 6. (Special Correspondence)—Scottish coal shipments continue to increase, and up to the end of the last week in May there was a rise for 1922, compared with the same period of last year, of 2,933,155 tons exported from the Scottish ports.

UKRAINIAN RELIEF ALSO FOR ADULTS

Funds Available to Aid 400,000 Until Coming Harvest

NEW YORK, June 26—Food and money contributions totaling $1,500,000 for the feeding of 400,000 adults in the Ukraine have been agreed upon, following a conference in London between Walter Lyman Brown, director of the American Relief Administration there, and representatives of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Cable reports of the London Conference yesterday told the details of the arrangement, whereby the relief administration will provide foodstuffs to the amount of $750,000 and the joint distribution commitee will advance a like amount in money. It is estimated this joint fund will provide food for the Ukraine adults until this year's harvests are in.

Up to this time, the Ukraine operations of the two organizations have been confined to the feeding of 800,000 children, distributed through a system of kitchens, as well as subventions to homes and institutions to care for the thousands of children unable to visit the distributing centers.

CONCESSION IS NOT GRANTED

COPENHAGEN, May 26 (Special Correspondence—The Baltic Cotton Company has not been able to obtain the concession asked of the Danish authorities, to have their goods examined and passed by the customs officers at their own island of Christianholm. The application had the indorsement of both the director of the port of Copenhagen and Admiral Richelieu, but this proved of no avail. The concession sought, had it been granted, would have facilitated greatly transit trade of the company on the Baltic.

GERMANY FACES BANKRUPTCY, EXPERT OBSERVER IS CONVINCED

Budget Must Be Balanced to Avoid Financial Disaster, Commerce Department Official Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 24—Germany is facing bankruptcy, unless she begins to balance her budget, and this would mean an end to her artificial prosperity and put that country on an equal basis with other countries in competing for world markets. No doubt the step will be taken toward equalizing receipts and expenditures.

So declared Coll. Alan G. Goldsmith, chief of the western European division of the United States Department of Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He has been in close touch with the situation in Germany through Carl E. Herring, commercial attaché at Berlin, and nearly every day the cables burn with an exchange of communications.

Colonel Goldsmith said that the ability of German manufacturers to greatly undersell American manufacturers right here in the United States will soon come to an end, because it is not based on sound finances in Germany. In fact, he said, the stories of Germany's "dumping" are greatly magnified.

Export Volume Is Lower

"To be sure," he said, "Germany is doing much more exporting to this country than she did during the war, but the volume is less than half what it was before the war, and our exports to Germany are running ahead of what they were before the war.

"The United States' imports from Germany in 1913 amounted to $188,963,071, compared with $80,279,943 in 1921, while the United States' exports to Germany totaled $331,684,212 in 1913, compared with $372,325,232 in 1921. During the war, we carried on no trade relations."

Germany's whole problem, in the opinion of Colonel Goldsmith, gyrates around the double value of the mark. In Germany, the purchasing power of the mark is greater than the external value or exchange rate. This wide disparity in past months enabled German manufacturers to garner world trade and make huge profits, but now that the mark has remained stationary for several months, and the purchasing power has decreased, the higher cost of production is cutting down that country's advantage in the world's markets.

Tax Measures Resisted

He declares that German manufacturers are resisting efforts of the Reparations Commission to have tax measures passed in Germany that would balance the budget and tend to stabilize the exchange rate. The German Government is holding up the inevitable by granting subsidies directly and indirectly to industries, railroads, landlords, and others by efficient operation of the money-printing presses. He said:

"Hundreds of owners of apartment houses are receiving aid from the Government. The German railroads last year ran up a deficit of more than 35,500,000,000 paper marks, owing to the indirect subsidy of industry by holding rail rates below operating costs, and the policy of selling bread to the people at one half the purchase price cost the government almost 10,000,000,000 paper marks last year.

"These subsidies explain the huge deficits in the Government's financial statements. By artificial means, the Government is trying to keep the cost of living down and thereby increase the internal purchasing power of the mark; and also maintain the spread between the external and internal value of the mark.

Wages Tend to Lag Behind

"The tendency, therefore, is for wages and other production costs to lag behind those of competing countries with a stable currency. Wipe out these subsidies and the German labor will clamor for more pay, production costs will rise and Germany will be on an even keel with other countries in competing for world commerce. With the exchange rate or external value of the mark sliding rapidly up to recently—it is a third of a cent today compared with one cent on Jan. 1—the production costs in Germany have not risen proportionatel., but now that exchange is holding stead., the German workmen realize they are behind and that costs are rising.

"In January, 1920, the internal purchasing value of the mark was nearly 6 cents, compared with an exchange value of slightly over 2 cents. Today, the internal value is about three-fourths of a cent, compared with an external value of one-third of a cent. The narrower the spread, the nearer Germany is to a crisis."

Colonel Goldsmith explained how the double value works out by citing an illustration. "Assuming," he said, "that a German manufacturer buys raw cotton for handkerchiefs for $10,000 at a rate of exchange of one mark to the cent or 100 marks to the dollar and 1,000,000 marks equaling $10,000. Then he figures his operating costs and profit require that he sell the handkerchiefs for 2,000,000 marks.

Benefits by Slump in Exchange

"Then there comes a slump in mark exchange rates and the value drops to one-half a cent. The manufacturer benefits. If he sells his goods for $10,000, the actual cost of his raw material, this nets him at that rate of exchange 2,000,000 marks, which is his minimum price. His cost of production has not gone up in proportion to the drop in exchange, because the Government is holding down the cost of living and magnifying the internal purchasing power of the mark by granting subsidies for necessities.

"This condition cannot go on indefinitely. Sooner or later, and my advices from Germany are to the effect that it is to be sooner, the Government will be forced to balance budgets or go bankrupt."

TRADE IMPROVES IN INDIA

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, June 26—Trade for May shows good results. The imports were 19.06 lakhs as compared with 17.84 for April and 20.74 for May, 1921. The exports were 25.59 lakhs as compared with 23.02 for April and 18.41 for May, 1921.

JAPANESE SQUADRON SAILS

YOKOSUKA, Japan, June 26—(By The Associated Press)—The Japanese training squadron sailed today for Honolulu on its trans-Pacific tour.

RAILROADS ENTERING ST. LOUIS BACK HUGE TERMINAL PROJECT

Provision of Facilities Adequate for Future Needs of Trunk Lines May Cost Total of $150,000,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23 (Special Correspondence) — Rearrangement of the St. Louis-East St. Louis railroad terminals, to cost from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, is proposed in a report made public by the engineers' committee representing trunk line railroads entering the district, the two cities and interested organizations.

By examination of 500,000 freight-car records, the committee discovered that 85 per cent of car-lot freight enters the terminal district needlessly, causing serious congestion.

The remedy proposed is that the 45 classification yards, now in use, most of them in congested industrial sections, be reduced to eight, to be established on the outskirts of the district. The committee figures that this change would save the railroads $10,000,000 annually in operation costs.

It is recommended that St. Louis develop its river terminals, and that these be of a character to enable ready exchange of freight between rails and water.

After a study of electrification of terminals as a smoke abatement measure, the committee finds that this step would not reduce materially the city's smoke, and adds that the cost of electrification makes it impractical.

On the Illinois side of the river, the report points out a way in which 25 railroad grade crossings within the city of East St. Louis can be reduced to six by the simple expedient of an exchange of existing freight houses.

STATE WILL GRADE JERSEY POTATOES

Shipping Point Inspection of All Farm Produce Arranged

TRENTON, N. J., June 24 (Special Correspondence)—There is to be an official shipping point inspection of graded farm products in this state, according to the recently completed plans of the State and Federal Market Bureaux, for a co-operative system of standards and operations in handling the several thousand carloads of white potatoes which will be sent out this summer from New Jersey farms.

New Jersey is the first state to institute this inspection and grading system, but it is believed that at least a dozen other states will soon adopt the same plans which both farmers and shippers consider a forward step in better marketing methods.

The plan, which eventually will cover the inspection of all graded farm products, will first be applied to the marketing of the Jersey potato crop. New Jersey farmers begin to ship their potatoes about July 15. Products will be of four grades, labeled as N. J.-U. S. Grades, and divided into "fancy," "No. 1," "No. 1—small," and "No. 2." Each of these four grades will have detailed specifications known to the buyer.

The certificate of inspection will be prima facie evidence in the courts of New Jersey and of the United States. Those buyers who reject shipments will have to show genuine cause for their refusal.

Three of the largest potato growers have already asked for inspection of their entire crops.

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Battle of the Pines and the Sea on the Coast of France

LET the tourist go to any of the little seaside "plages" of Gascony or Charente Inférieure on the coast running north and south from the mouth of the Gironde River, in whose estuary Bordeaux is situated, and he can bask in the sunlight on these wonderful stretches of sandy beach, or find rest and contentment in the shade of the pine woods which stretch along the dunes. The country behind this belt of woodland is one of the richest and most progressive in France, and everywhere its vineyards are guarded from the sea storms by belts of protecting pine trees. By means of the quaint forest tramways drawn by mules the visitor can penetrate deep into the recesses of the forest, and a climb to the top of one of the highest points in this dune country, such as the Volcan in the forest of la Coubre on the northern shore of the Gironde will give him a panorama of waving pines, and prosperous villages in the prairie land stretching eastward as far as the eye can reach, while to the west is the bulwark of the sand dunes on which the Atlantic breakers are ceaselessly thundering.

It is difficult to realize that a century ago the whole of this flourishing countryside was a barren waste of unproductive sand and marsh, where a few peasants eked out an existence by grazing a few head of cattle and goats, while year by year the ever-encroaching sand crept inland and engulfed a few more farms and villages.

Rescuing the Island of Oberon

The colossal task of fixing these shifting sands and transforming them into the existing forest land is one that the French Nation may well be proud of, and its success is a very fine example of constructive forestry. To take a single instance, along the 150 miles of open coast, where the sand has for centuries been a menace, the Island of Oleron, which is only about 20 miles long by three or four broad, has an annual trade valued at 70,000,000 francs; but if it were not for the maintenance of a strip of pine forest which renders the fixation of its western sand dunes possible, the whole island would have been engulfed in sand many years ago.

The tremendous task of stopping the incoming sand was first taken up by Bremontier in 1780, and to him is generally given the credit of organizing a successful resistance. The methods which he employed are still being used, with some modifications introduced as a result of subsequent experience. A start is generally made on the sand dune some distance above high-tide level by setting out several rows of pine branches stuck in the loose sand to form parallel hedges. Against these the sand gradually collects to form a ridge, and by replanting such hedges it is possible to mold the dune into a uniform slope. When this has reached a suitable height tufts of marram grass are heeled in all over the surface, and this hardy plant soon takes root and helps materially in binding the sand in place, while sand-loving shrubs, such as Atriplex alimus, are planted at intervals.

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Pine Branches Stuck in Loose Sand Form a Hedge to Protect the Forest

On the back of this dune and on the ground behind it seeds of Maritime pine are sown, generally together with the seed of broom and furze, and protected with fascines of pine branches or broom twigs to prevent the sand shifting further before the seedlings become established. The Maritime pine is one of the two-needle pines and it is admirably adapted for a seafaring life—at least it flourished on pure sand and in face of salt sea winds where other trees would stand no chance. In most of the littoral stands it is small and stunted where it is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic gales, but behind the protection of one tree the next succeeds in growing a little taller, until, a few hundred yards inland, the tree stems are tall and well developed.

Tapping and Lumbering

The resin which the Maritime pine yields provides quite as large a revenue as that made by the wood itself, most of which is exported as mining timber to the Welsh coal fields. In the government-owned forests the "tapping" for resin has been systematized so carefully that no tree is tapped beyond its natural powers of endurance until it has reached the proper size for felling. In the littoral zone, tapping is forbidden and the forest is maintained intact as a protection for the marketable stands which grow up in its shelter. The latter are worked through systematically, block by block; and the tapping is increased heavily during the last five years before each block is clear felled. The natural seedlings which spring up from the seed scattered from the felled trees are so plentiful that it is seldom necessary to do any artificial sowing of seed or planting of transplants from a forest nursery to complete the new crop.

With the name of Bremontier, whose work was mostly connected with Gascony, must be coupled that of Vasselot de Reigne, whose energy and idealism were responsible for most of the magnificent pine woods which now adorn the Charente coast. By the work of such men, France has stolen a march on the encroaching ocean and has consolidated the shifting sands and dismal marshes into a land of plenty.

The establishment of the forest is not by any means the end of the battle, for in many places the sea continues to encroach in spite of all efforts to stop it. There is an increasing guerrilla warfare between the forest guards with their brush palisades and marram grass on the one side, and the sea on the other. It is possible to stop the sand from shifting, but the sea cannot be shackled. On the whole issue, however, there is no doubt who has gained the victory, for the sea may destroy a few acres of the littoral zone here and there along the coast, but it can no longer imperil the prosperity of two provinces as it was doing a century ag.

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A Broad Fire Trace Through the Maritime Pines Which Are Tapped for Resin

The Beirut National Library

Ten thousand volumes have recently been collected in Paris by Philippe de Tarrazi which are destined to form the nucleus of the National Library of Beirut, Syria. Mr. Tarrazi visited all the great Parisian bookshops, the libraries, museums, agencies as well as the Institute of France and the houses of Parliament. He has received contributions from such collectors as Prince Roland Bonaparte and the Prince of Monaco. Numerous authors have also presented their complete works. There will be sections on drama, history, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, commerce, law, astronomy, and many other subjects. Encyclopedias, bookcases and objects of art are also included.

For the construction of a public building for the proper accommodation of the library, Mr. de Tarrazi is working hard to collect the necessary fund. He asks nothing of the municipality but a well-situated site. As there are many suitable pieces of land in the city which are at present unused, doubtless no difficulty in this matter will arise. The library will require also the services of a staff of assistants to second the director in making the books readily available to the people of the city.

The True Bohemia in the Heart of New York

GRAND STREET had been up for hours and looked it. It carries on its intricate affairs in the midst of the indescribable disorder which marks Grand Street whether it wakes or sleeps.

The patriarchs of Brass Town were stirring about, their heavy boots squeaking plaintively, muttering in their beards as they flicked at the dust which had accumulated on the icons and candlesticks on the shelves that were easy to reach. In Brass Town one does not dust the shelves which are not easy to reach.

In the upper east seventies of New York, in the neighborhood fringing First Avenue, Tzecho-Slovakia had also been up for hours. It became natural to wonder whether the wide sun-washed streets, the sort of scrubbed look about the brick faces of the houses, the impeccable neatness of the children who loitered in the sun, even of the tattered men who gathered in a knot at one corner and chattered rapidly in their own tongue were stamped with a cleanliness which had been achieved since dawn or whether Tzecho-Slovakia knows, too, that subtle New England trait of cleaning house before going to bed at night in order that one may not wake to disorder.

The very cats amiably washing their faces at the curb looked scrubbed. A large woman with a placid face stood idly on the step before an enormous tenement, balancing on her hip a wise-looking baby of one year clad in glistening white silk and with a ridiculously small bracelet engaging one fat wrist and a pair of soot-colored eyes. New York's Tzecho-Slovakia — which, the keen young person who manages the Neighborhood House of Jan Hus Presbyterian Church through the day, told me included 40,000 Tzechs—had evidently risen early, breakfasted neatly and was going about its day's business in an orderly and excessively cleanly manner.

The Shop-Keeper's Austerity

The windows of the little shops, with their tiny low doors, gleamed as freshly-emeried crystal. In a window crowded with a hopelessly complex assortment of everything under the sun a gaudy poster announcing some delineation of the tattered "Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight" theme at the neighborhood film house was impartially disposed against a lovely bit of Bohemian embroidery. In another shop where there were books and post cards and quaint foreign magazines for sale I was greeted by the proprietor with a torrent of unknown dialect. It took a minute before I had a chance to stop him and then, quite witlessly, I said "I'm sorry—I'm afraid I don't understand your language," whereupon he launched into perfect English without a flicker of a smile. He stated that he had his entire selection of foreign cards—which was what he supposed I had come for—packed neatly into one envelope. He contrived to suggest that he had done this efficient thing for my benefit alone. And he added, with a touch of austerity in his tone, that I could buy as many or as few as I liked and no hard feeling. Refreshing shopkeeper!

We conversed industriously on subjects of purely neighborhood interest—he was very well informed, apparently, about the entire 40,000—and among other things he advised me, announcing placidly that he knew I was a stranger, to see the decorations in the little church two blocks away. "They are of very good Tzeck art. . . ." He assured me calmly that I had better come again sometime to his shop and turned his attention abruptly to a young woman whose sleek blonde hair spread away from her lovely face like the wings of a pale bird. I was dismissed.

A man, sitting idly on an empty barrel at the corner, smiled gently at me. He was unshaven and his gray hair was ragged, but about his delft blue shirt and bagging trousers was a sense of great neatness, a sort of breath of the neighborhood. He dreamed quietly in the sun and as I turned the corner he was fashioning his stiff fingers into something which should cast the shadow of a rabbit on the brick wall for a small person of three who had wandered to his knee. . . .

Tzech Art

The heavy door of Jan Hus Church was bolted but the young woman who watches over the neighborhood house next door offered to let me in through her building. Her office, with its plain furniture, was made unexpectedly cheerful by the application to the buff painted walls of bright decorative Tzech painting. Bold, dashing designs in rich blues and rust reds and mellow, bright golds. Here was no group of people limited by a slender treasury which did not permit having the walls conventionally papered. Why should those walls not be made more beautiful than any American wall paper could possibly make them, by knowledge which was of the essential Bohemia so very far away and of which this was merely a tiny scrap set down by itself in the network of New York streets?

In a tiny alcove at the opposite end of the room a long refectory table gleamed and on the wall behind it—touched into sudden life by the twist of a wall switch—was a great painting of rolling Bohemian farm country. Flanking it were tiny, exquisitely framed oils of Bohemian farmhouses illustrative with great simplicity of the plan of Bohemia life—the little huddle of white-roofed farmhouses in the cup of rolling hills, the spreading green diagram of individual farms stretching away, outside the village, into the misted distance. The girl said wistfully as she pressed the switch again, throwing back into the gloom the lovely scene, "The social life of the farmers in Bohemia is very different from the farming life of America. . . ."

We went into the church. From one window, the modest stained glass window of a simple people, veils of violet and rose gold mist filtered down over the plain altar. "Our people love design and beautifying our simple buildings," said Miss Dudek, and she pointed to the decorations laid with a touch of something more somber than those in the rooms next door against the pale walls of the church. The colors were softened, the designs less bold and suggesting the ecclesiastical use. The church was very quiet, the racket of a flat-wheeled car on a neighboring avenue toned to the dull rhythmic beat of a drum. . . . A slender spear of sun picked out a bit of silver in the chancel. . . .

Bohemia Unforgotten

Miss Dudek skimmed over the activities of the neighborhood house. Most of them were the activities of any house of the sort in any foreign quarter, but said, quite firmly, "We teach our children the Czecho-Slovak tongue. Many of them are born here, and it is right for them to know their mother tongue, for if they do not know it there is a gulf between them and their parents, who, living here in America, cling still to the language of their distant homes. It is too easy for the house to become divided against itself. The older people resent the absorption by the younger of the new ways to the exclusion of the old ways which they have loved so long. They have a fierce pride in Bohemian art and music and they think it is not good for the younger ones to grow away from established and authoritative art to—how shall I say—the cinema—the jazz? Oh, the cinema and the jazz are all right in their places, but they are not fit substitute for Bohemian art and music. . . . And so we do not allow our children here to grow away from their own language. English—the acquisition of American ways and customs and loyalties, yes, but to forget Bohemia and the lovely things of Tzecho-Slovakia—that is not right."

We went up into the house. Kindergarten was all that was going on so early in the morning. The Tzecho-Slovakia of New York fringes a quarter where there are many Italians and a few of the swarthy-eyed children of Italy have drifted into the classes at Jan Hus. And there was one exceedingly fiery-looking daughter of Spain sternly regarding the appropriation by a placid, blonde child of Bohemia of a particularly desirable set of blocks.

It is a long way from the Upper East seventies and the avenue through which bright orange taxicabs pitch and rattle all day and all night to the peaceful farming countries of Bohemia, but two of the 40,000 said to me, "When we go back now we only go to visit."

The House Next Door to Westminster Abbey

FEW houses in London have attached to them more interesting political and social memories than the building which is now the permanent home of the Industrial Court and Arbitration Committees set up under the English voluntary labor conciliation legislation. Number Five, Old Palace Yard, is one of a little cluster of houses tucked away in a corner immediately adjoining Westminster Abbey and facing the Houses of Parliament. It offers a strange contrast to the noble fabrics of beautifully wrought stone which overshadow it. Only Georgian or Victorian England could have produced such a contrast. Instead of a dwelling place worthy of the site, there confronts one a perfectly plain brick house. Smoke has toned down the color to a blackish gray, but the side which looks across a little enclosed space of grass to the Abbey walls is brightened by Virginian creeper. Here it was that Henry Labouchere, famous as editor of "Truth," lived for many years.

No. 5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster

Labouchere was not exclusive in his political friendships. He was a man of the world in the sense that his interests in men and affairs were comprehensive, and that his energies were constantly bringing him into contact with fresh phases of life. Thus it came about that men of all parties met at Number Five and, whenever any movement or genial intrigue was afoot in his own party his house would be a center for its development. Famous men were guests and he was the keeper of many secrets. In fact, during the heydey of his political career Number Five became almost an annex of the House of Commons.

Very different is the interior aspect of Number Five in these days. Its furniture, books and pictures are scattered. Its rooms are turned into conventional offices. In the former conservatory, with windows looking out on both Abbey and Parliament House, groups of employers and trade-union officials come and go, arguing interminably about wages, or hours, or technical processes, while the adjudicators, long inured to such prosaic matters, listen patiently and take notes at intervals.

Number Five was taken over for arbitration purposes during the war, and it was a busy place in those critical days. The Nation was saved from many industrial conflicts by the daily discussions in this quiet backwater when Labor in the vital industries grew restless under the strain of rush work and rising prices. A mere record of the cases settled by the war-time Committee on Production fills a volume, and the habit of arbitration thus engendered has persisted in the smaller trades and industries to the present time, so that since a definite legal status was given the Industrial Court two years ago, it has never lacked occupation.

AERONAUTICS by E. P. WARNER

Police Regulation of Aircraft

IN an earlier article published in this column attention was given to the general rules which govern aircraft law, and mention was made of the great variety of the statutes adopted by various governments. It was there laid down that the control of the operations of aircraft in its broader outlines should come more and more exclusively into the hands of the Federal Government and that the states and cities should exert their authority only through police regulations framed to meet local conditions. Federal control alone might be a theoretical ideal, but it is not likely that the right to govern the kind of flying done within their territories will ever be wholly relinquished either by states or by municipalities.

Events of the last few days have brought the subject of restrictions on flying forcibly to the fore, and the time is appropriate for a detailed analysis of the kind of regulation which is being adopted and the kind which should be adopted. Within the last few weeks the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a statute which is likely to have become law before this article is printed, a statute perhaps the most elaborate yet brought forward in any state, for the control of flying, and the importance of sane and effective regulation has also been emphasized by the ill-judged and reckless activities of certain pilots, notably of the man who persistently circled about close over the heads of the crowd during President Harding's speech at the Lincoln Memorial exercises. That accident brought home to the President very forcibly the need for measures of control.

Protecting the Public

Under the head of police regulations may be included all of the rules intended primarily to insure the safety of those on the ground below the aircraft, as well as some of those designed to protect the passenger in a commercial machine. Obviously, the first rule to be considered for the protection of the general public is that the pilot of an aircraft should maintain such a height and attitude that he can reach the ground at a safe landing place in case of sudden stoppage of the engine or any other contingency.

The mere fact that an airplane or airship is overheard does not entail the slightest danger to those below, as an aircraft properly designed and constructed and under the control of a competent pilot does not suddenly start to fall vertically during a normal flight. The only possible reasons for a vertical fall are structural failure of a part of the airplane or injury to the pilot, which makes it impossible for him to make effective use of his controls.

The descent against which precautions must be taken, therefore, is not an abrupt dive but a gliding of comparatively gentle slope. The slope of the path with respect to the ground, of course, depends to some extent on the wind, as it is obviously possible to travel a greater distance horizontally with the wind than against it in case the power plant fails. In still air, however, which must be taken as the basis for all calculations, it is possible for an airplane to travel horizontally from six to ten feet for every foot of vertical descent, the exact distance depending on the efficiency of the particular design. In order to be on the safe side, a ratio of five feet to one has been adopted in the Massachusetts statute, and it is provided that airplanes shall not, under any circumstances, pass over cities or crowds at such an altitude that it would be impossible to reach an open field or a body of water affording a landing place by gliding with a slope of one in five.

Although the requirement of a sufficient altitude, combined with thorough inspection to insure that the airplane is in proper condition and that the pilot knows his business, really affords substantially complete protection to the public below, at the same time it is necessary to concede something to public sentiment and to require from the pilot even more than safety really exacts. Aeronautics needs friends so badly, if commercial flying in the United States is to become a reality, that the pilot who shows off the capabilities of the airplane by doing things which he may know to be perfectly safe, but which the layman on the ground below instinctively feels to be dangerous, is doing a very poor service to the cause. He is postponing the day when flying will pass from the hands of the showman entirely into those of the man of business, when it will cease to be regarded as a "game" and will take its place among the great industries of the nation.

Flights Over Crowds Restricted

The instinctive first impressions of the man on the ground must not be forgotten in framing aircraft laws, and it was as a concession to those impressions that the Massachusetts law was made to forbid altogether flights over assemblies of people gathered to watch exhibitions or contests except by specific permission of the state authorities. Such permission would ordinarily be given only to those engaged in making photographs for press or other purposes, and even the aerial photographer must of course conform to the general regulations regarding height to be maintained.

For similar reasons the bill prepared in Massachusetts forbade altogether "stunting," or aerial acrobatics, when carrying paying passengers. Stunting is, of course, perfectly safe under proper conditions. It is a necessary part of the training of a military aviator, and many pilots find it the most enjoyable feature of flying. Nevertheless, the passenger who has been up for his first "hop" and who has been looped and spun returns to earth in most cases with a feeling that he has been part of a thrilling circus performance and that he has an exciting story to tell his friends, but without the slightest desire to repeat the experience. It will be a great day for flying when the word "thrilling" ceases to be applied to airplane flights, for when the average man describes an experience as "thrilling" he means that he has no wish to try it again. Incidentally, it may be noted that stunting for hire has already been forbidden in Canada. There, as in Massachusetts, if the new law goes through its final stages, the only way to experience stunting is to get a friendly non-commercial pilot to take you up free of charge.

To Check "Wing-Walkers"

Another provision which should be incorporated in every aircraft law is one designed to check the activities of the "wing-walkers." The prime attraction in exhibitions where the airplane is used as a high trapeze or where an intrepid individual transfers from one aircraft to another in flight is the extreme danger which is obviously inherent in them, for human beings always seem to enjoy running risks vicariously. Every accident is a definite blow at commercial aerial transportation.

Important as the regulation of aircraft is, it is equally vital that a fair chance should be given to proper flying. As long as flying fields are as rare as they are at present the position of the cross-country pilot will be an almost impossible one, and he will be forced to fly low over cities in order to pick out his route, while most journeys will have to come to an end in a privately-owned field selected from the air and often found, after the landing has been made, to contain a hidden ditch capable of destroying the airplane or to hold a crop for whose injuries the owner wants extortionate damages. The regulation of flying and its encouragement by the Government must go hand in hand, and the public interest will suffer in the long run if either of them is allowed to get far ahead of the other.

For the third time within a month, the prospect of civil flying in Russia offers news of interest to this column. The organization by the Germans of a service from Konigsberg to Moscow has aroused other nations to action, and a recent issue of L'Auto alludes to no less than four schemes in addition to the Teutonic one. Two of these are said to be under British and Italian management, and no details are given. The other two are projected by the Franco-Rumanian Company, which now operates the service from Paris to Warsaw, soon to be extended from Prague to Constantinople, and are to run from Warsaw to Moscow and from Bucharest to some city in the oil region of the Caucasus. Both central and southern Russia would thus be directly linked by air with Paris, and thence with all the other capitals of western Europe.

As a result of the collision between two commercial airplanes traveling in opposite directions between London and Paris a few months ago, a meeting has been held in Brussels between the heads of the departments of civil aviation in France, Great Britain, and Belgium, and a code of traffic rules has been drawn up which should make it possible for the aerial tourist to dismiss the thought of any repetition of the catastrophe which took place over Thieuloy. It is provided that all commercial aircraft shall carry a full complement of navigation instruments, and that they shall be equipped with radio-telephonic apparatus in order that the pilots may be warned of their proximity to each other. Furthermore, a definite route is laid down to be followed by all aircraft flying from London to Paris or vice versa, the route following a railroad and also being indicated by definite marks both in France and in England. All aircraft are to keep at least six miles to the left of the route, following the English rule of the road, and there should therefore be a margin of fully 12 miles between the airplanes making the trip in opposite directions. It may not be practicable to stay so far as that from the familiar landmarks when the visibility is poor, but collision will be insured against if each pilot keeps the guiding railroad on his right even by a few yards.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

U. S. NAVAL CREW RULES FAVORITE

Twenty-Sixth Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta Gets Under Way Today

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA WINNERS—VARSITY EIGHTS

Year	Winner	Time
1895	Columbia	21m. 25s.
1896	Cornell	19m. 59s.
1897	Cornell	20m. 47⅘s.
1898	Pennsylvania	15m. 51⅗s.*
1899	Pennsylvania	20m. 4s.
1900	Pennsylvania	19m. 44⅘s.
1901	Cornell	18m. 53⅛s.
1902	Cornell	19m. 5⅗s.
1903	Cornell	18m. 57s.
1904	Syracuse	20m. 22⅘s.
1905	Cornell	20m. 29⅗s.
1906	Cornell	19m. 36⅘s.
1907	Cornell	20m. 2⅘s.
1908	Syracuse	19m. 34⅛s.
1909	Cornell	19m. 2s.
1910	Cornell	20m. 42s.
1911	Cornell	20m. 10⅘s.
1912	Cornell	19m. 21⅗s.
1913	Syracuse	19m. 28⅘s.
1914	Columbia	19m. 37⅘s.
1915	Cornell	19m. 36⅘s.
1916	Syracuse	20m. 15⅖s.
1920	Syracuse	11m. 2⅘s.†
1921	U. S. Naval Academy	14m. 7s.*

*Three miles. †Two miles at Ithaca, N. Y.

VARSITY FOURS

1899	Pennsylvania	11m. 12s.
1900	Pennsylvania	10m. 31⅛s.
1901	Cornell	11m. 39⅘s.
1902	Cornell	11m. 43⅗s.
1903	Cornell	10m. 34s.
1904	Cornell	10m. 15⅖s.
1905	Syracuse	10m. 15⅘s.
1906	Cornell	10m. 35⅛s.
1907	Syracuse	10m. 37⅛s.
1908	Syracuse	10m. 52⅘s.
1909	Cornell	10m. 1s.
1910	Cornell	10m. 32s.
1911	Cornell	
1912	Cornell	10m. 34⅛s.
1913	Cornell	10m. 47⅗s.

SECOND VARSITY EIGHTS

1914	Cornell	11m. 15⅘s.
1915	Cornell	9m. 29⅘s.
1916	Syracuse	11m. 15⅗s.
1920	Cornell	10m. 45⅘s.
1921	Cornell	10m. 38s.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

1886	Cornell	11m. 18s.
1887	Cornell	9m. 21⅛s.
1898	Cornell	10m. 57⅗s.
1899	Cornell	9m. 58s.
1900	Wisconsin	9m. 45⅘s.
1901	Pennsylvania	10m. 20⅛s.
1902	Cornell	9m. 39⅘s.
1903	Cornell	9m. 18s.
1904	Syracuse	10m. 1s.
1905	Cornell	9m. 35⅘s.
1906	Syracuse	9m. 51⅘s.
1907	Wisconsin	9m. 58s.
1908	Cornell	9m. 29⅘s.
1909	Cornell	9m. 11⅘s.
1910	Cornell	10m. 40s.
1911	Columbia	10m. 13⅛s.
1912	Cornell	9m. 31⅗s.
1913	Cornell	10m. 4⅘s.
1914	Cornell	10m. 26s.
1915	Syracuse	9m. 29⅘s.
1916	Cornell	11m. 5⅘s.
1920	Cornell	10m. 45⅘s.
1921	Cornell	10m. 32s.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 26 (By The Associated Press)—Unruffled skies and water greeted oarsmen and spectators gathered here for the twenty-sixth regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association when they arose this morning. Although the three races forming the annual program were not scheduled for decision until late afternoon, prospects pointed to favorable conditions unless there was a marked change in conditions.

Six months of arduous training at their backs, the 120 odd oarsmen, composing freshmen, junior varsity and varsity eights from six different universities, waited for the twilight hour when they would be sent away in quest of national rowing honors.

Interest centered chiefly in the outcome of the varsity three-mile race. The veteran United States Naval Academy eight ruled favorite with Cornell, Washington and Syracuse second choices. Columbia was given an excellent chance by experts if the varsity race, set for 6:30 p. m., should be rowed in rough water. Pensylvania was hopeful.

While none of the officials of the Intercollegiate Rowing Asosciation would comment, it appeared to be accepted that next year the varsity race would be restored to its original four-mile distance and the regatta rowed upon a course other than the Hudson. Seneca Lake, near Geneva, was prominently mentioned and the Cornell course on Cayuga Lake, where the 1920 regatta was staged, also was discussed. With a whole year ahead of them the members of the Board of Stewards refused to explain what plans they had in mind for 1923, but others connected with rowing at individual colleges were not so reticent and it would appear that radical changes are possible before another 12 months brings the climax of the 1923 rowing season.

Today's race will mark the passing of Richard Glendon as rowing coach of the Naval Academy. After 21 years of remarkable success with middy crews he has resigned. The contract of J. C. Rice, coach at Columbia for many seasons, also expires after the regatta. Statements that he would leave the Morningside university have been denied repeatedly, but rowing rumors persist in linking the names of Glendon and Rice with crew activities at Yale and Harvard.

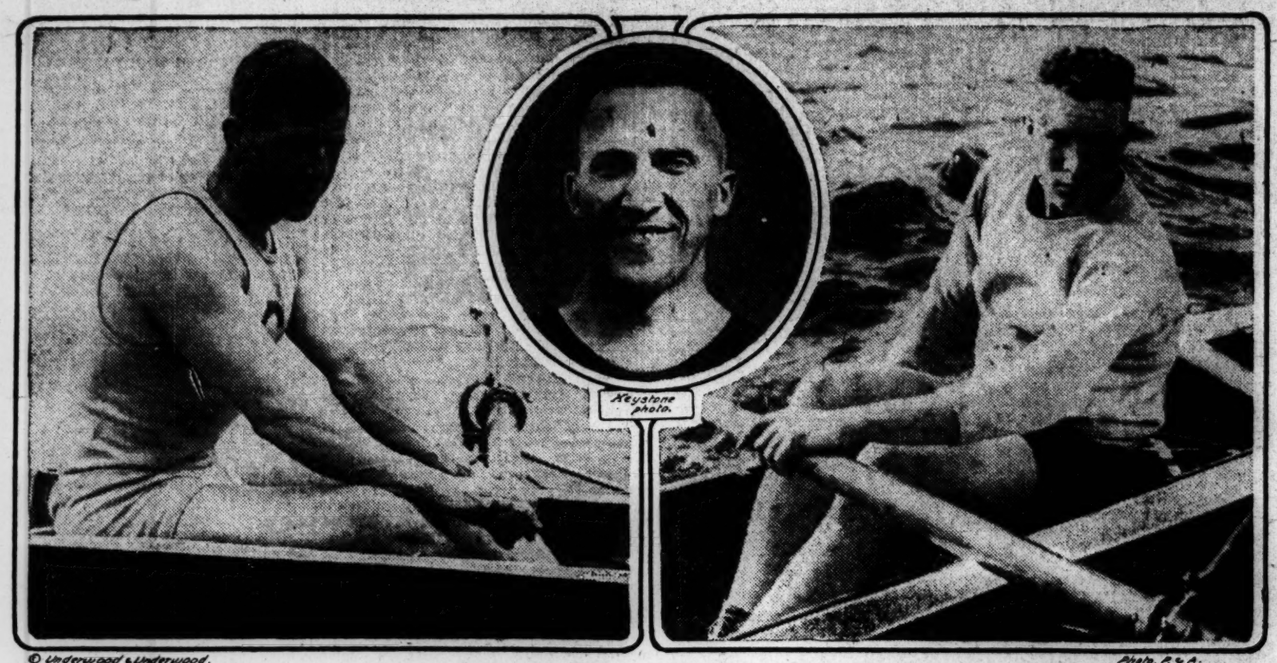
Smart sprints by the Washington and Navy eights featured the workouts on the Hudson yesterday afternoon. Coach Leader had the westerners out on the upper two miles of the course for a short sprint which showed to advantage the smoothness in the crew's stroke, with the full measure of power gained from each dip of the oars.

Coach Glendon ordered the Navy oarsmen to paddle slowly upstream and then sent them down the river for two miles at a fast clip. The Annapolis boat raced down the course, maintaining with ease a pace of 36 strokes to the minute.

In a scheduled brush with the Cornell four-oared substitute boat, the Annapolis substitute rowers led the Ithaca four upstream for a mile and a quarter race and at the finish were the victors by five lengths. The race between substitute shells is a feature which has not been seen on the local course in many years.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Syracuse held drills late in the afternoon after light paddles this morning.

Leading Candidates for College Rowing Honors on Hudson River This Afternoon



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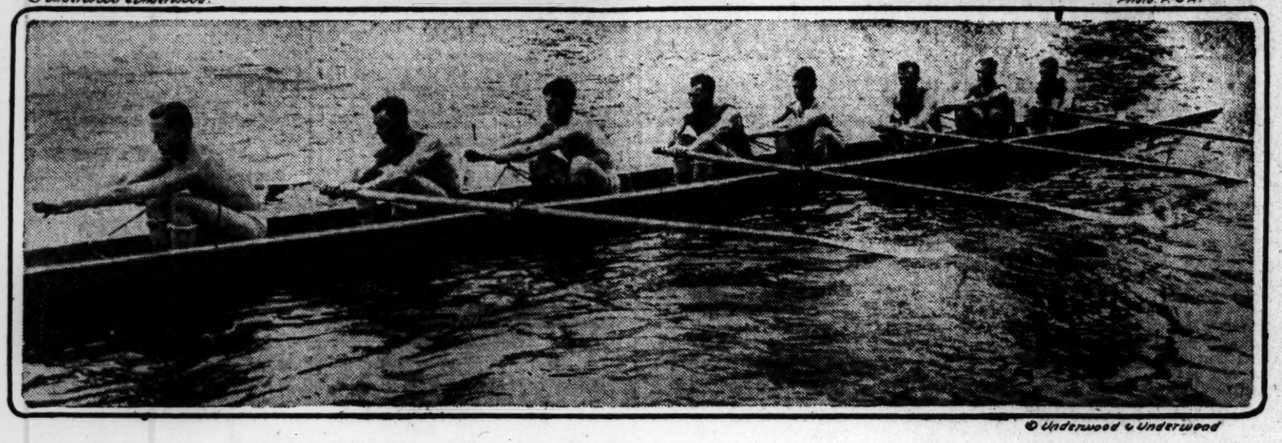

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Upper, Left to Right—F. C. Baldwin, Commodore Cornell Navy; L. J. Worden, Stroke of the Syracuse Varsity, and Capt. C. W. King of the United States Naval Academy Varsity. Lower—University of Washington Varsity Eight

BROOKLYN MAKES A FINE SHOWING

Outside of St. Louis, Appears Only Likely Contender Against Giants

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	23	.629
St. Louis	34	28	.548
Brooklyn	35	30	.538
Cincinnati	32	32	.500
Chicago	30	31	.492
Pittsburgh	29	30	.492
Boston	24	36	.400
Philadelphia	23	36	.390

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 6, Boston 1 (first game).
Philadelphia 4, Boston 1 (second game).
Brooklyn 6, New York 5.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 9.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 4, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 1.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Philadelphia (two games), Pittsburgh at Chicago, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Pittsburgh at Chicago, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Wednesday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Pittsburgh at Chicago.

Thursday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Friday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Cincinnati at Chicago, St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Saturday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Chicago.

Of the teams which at the season's start were accorded a reasonable chance to battle the New York Nationals, St. Louis alone is keeping a solid front, with Brooklyn, thought to have passed its days, taking on a new lease of energy and rattling through half the league into third place. Yesterday the Giants did the expected and defeated Boston by a close score, the Braves adding the element of interest as usual by rallying futilely toward the finish; but despite this victory, and the fact that Brooklyn did no better than tie with Philadelphia, the New York champions are nearer to being hard pressed than when Pittsburgh was runner-up. The St. Louis Cardinals yesterday had little trouble in winning from Chicago, 11 to 1.

Brooklyn's great staff of pitchers is still the club's biggest asset. The addition of Arthur Vance was a 10-strike for Manager Wilbert Robinson, and while some of the veterans in other positions do not possess the speed of former days, the Robins are about as dangerous in a batting way as during their championship years of 1916 and 1920. Brooklyn just finished a three-game series with New York and succeeded in taking two from the world's champions, although it would be useless right now to attempt comparison between the two outfits. The Giants are very apparently in a slump, and in fact have been in one, off and on, for several weeks, but if losing 45 per cent of its games is indicative of a falling-off, it is hard to say where the New Yorkers will stop once they regain their normal pace. The only hope of some of the other clubs is to help the champions' "slump" along and make it the real thing—but the race is already nearly half over.

Cincinnati and Chicago are pretty evenly matched, and should make a good fight for fourth place. The Reds have the pitchers and the Cubs the offensive power. Pittsburgh continues sliding, having passed the .500 mark on its downward tilt. It is interesting to speculate on just what can have happened to the Pirates, for they came to Boston in second place a couple of weeks ago full of pennant fight, and beat the Braves roundly before a Saturday afternoon crowd. Then Gibson's men went to Montreal to fill an exhibition date over the Sunday; that marked the turning point, for Pittsburgh started losing the next day, dropped the balance of the series to the Braves, were routed successively at the Polo Grounds, and since that time have hardly ever emerged from their losing habit.

Fred Mitchell's team delights to topple the leaders, but neutralizes an occasional fine burst of speed by wallowing before the Cubs, Reds, and now the lowly Phillies. Philadelphia critics say if Wilhelm's charges had no team but Boston to play they would be at the top all the time, but Boston fans answer that if the Braves had only the Cardinals, Giants and Pirates to deal with the flag would already be flying down east. It is a queer race.

Day of Records on New York Courses

Dyer Shoots 66 at Upper Montclair—Walker's 71

NEW YORK, June 26—An epidemic of record-breaking performances by amateur golfers swept several Metropolitan courses yesterday.

Outstanding in the list of achievements was a remarkable score of 66 by Frank W. Dyer, New Jersey State title holder, over his home course at the Upper Montclair Country Club, N. J. Dyer had 35 going out and covered the last nine in 31. His score broke the former amateur record for the links held by Jerome B. Travers, former national champion, and William Reekie.

In the meantime, A. Lucien Walker Jr., former intercollegiate champion, set a new amateur figure of 71 at the Richmond Country Club, N. Y., and Jesse M. Sweetser, metropolitan title holder, tied the Dunwoodie Country Club's low score with a 69.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	40	24	.625
Indianapolis	42	26	.618
Minneapolis	39	25	.609
Milwaukee	38	33	.535
Columbus	32	36	.471
Louisville	30	38	.441
Kansas City	27	44	.380
Toledo	22	44	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY

Columbus 5, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 5, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 12, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Columbus 9, Kansas City 8.
Columbus 3, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 11, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 9, Louisville 8.
Toledo 5, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 14, Minneapolis 4.
Indianapolis 12, Minneapolis 11.

ST. LOUIS PULLING AWAY FROM FIELD

Browns Get Even Break in Detroit Series While New York Drops Four More

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	40	27	.597
New York	37	31	.544
Detroit	35	31	.530
Chicago	34	32	.515
Washington	32	34	.485
Cleveland	30	36	.455
Boston	28	35	.444
Philadelphia	24	34	.414

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 12, New York 7 (first game).
Boston 5, New York 2 (second game).
Chicago 6, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 13, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3 (10 innings).
St. Louis 5, Detroit 0.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—New York at Boston; St. Louis at Cleveland.

Tuesday—Boston at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Cleveland; Chicago at Detroit.

Wednesday—Boston at Philadelphia; New York at Washington; Cleveland at Detroit.

Thursday—Boston at Philadelphia; New York at Washington.

Friday—Boston at Philadelphia; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Saturday—Boston at Washington; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis.

St. Louis found itself after losing two games to the Detroit club, and again has a fair-sized lead over the other pennant contenders. In spite of its recent fine showing and the unprecedented slump of Miller Huggins' New York Yankees, Detroit is still in third place, though if it had taken three out of four in the series with the Browns. Tyrus Cobb's aggregation would now be second in the standing. The league-leading Missourians showed a revival of batting offense Saturday when they pounded out enough hits for 13 runs off several Tiger pitchers, while yesterday Lee Fohl's defensive lessons came into play, with Frank Davis holding Detroit to four hits, aided by superb catches in left field by Kenneth Williams.

By far the biggest surprise in the league race, and the one hardest to explain, is the sudden downward bolt of the New York champions. Not satisfied with losing eight straight on their western swing, the Highlanders came to Boston and dropped four more in a row, three of them by one-sided scores. Today the Yankees and Red Sox meet in the final clash, and with George Ruth once more back in the lineup Huggins hopes at least to avert a series whitewash. Even at that his position is none too secure, with Detroit liable any day to close the gap that separates the two.

Chicago has been coming along finely, what with a clean sweep of the Cleveland series and an unbeatable front against the Red Sox and Yankees. The White Sox are traveling along at a .515 clip and only the matter of a game stands between them and the pennant-aspiring Tigers. Washington, likewise, has passed ahead of the Indians, who do not seem to be getting the box work or to be taking advantage of their many hits. Although in seventh place, the Red Sox at this time are playing championship ball, which if continued should land Hugh Duffy's entrant several notches higher. Philadelphia, as usual at this stage of the race, is last, but is making a creditable showing in that it gives other teams a battle for every game.

U. S. NETMEN BEAT MT. ROYAL TEAM

Longwood's Superiority at Tennis Reigns Supreme at Montreal

MONTREAL, June 24—Mt. Royal Tennis Club players again were defeated by the Longwood Cricket Club team of Boston at the indoor courts this afternoon, the superiority of the United States representatives being evident both in singles and doubles. Although the local representatives were beaten, some of the matches were more interesting than the scores would indicate.

R. N. Williams 2d, the Hub leader, won an exhibition match from his teammate, L. B. Rice, 6—3, 6—1. Many interesting doubles exhibitions developed. The summary:

SINGLES

L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated E. H. Laframboise, Mt. Royal, 6—2, 6—1.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated J. W. Brown, Mt. Royal, 6—3, 6—2.

N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Willard Crocker, Mt. Royal, 6—2, 6—2.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated L. B. Rice, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES

L. B. Rice and J. Whitney defeated J. W. Brown and R. T. Grant, 6—3, 6—4.

R. B. Bidwell and W. E. Porter Jr. defeated A. C. Dunlop and G. R. L. Hoad, 6—2, 6—2.

W. E. Porter Jr. and J. Whitney defeated Watt and Cleveland, 6—2, 6—4.

MIDLAND PAL JUDGED BEST SADDLE HORSE

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 26 (Special)—Midland Pal, the five-year-old chestnut gelding of the Midland Farm stable of East Norwich, L. I., a newcomer in the horse-show field, which sprang a surprise in the ring on Friday, the opening day of the horse show at the Huntington Bay Club here, was judged the champion saddle horse over 15.2 hands at the end of a most interesting exhibition day on Saturday. Mortimer B. Fuller's Amber Crest, one of the best-known show horses in the United States, again had to be satisfied with the reserve ribbon.

Another interesting selection of award was the saddle horses over 14.2 and under 15.2 hands which went to little Miss Constance Sala Regan's Brunette. In this division the reserve went to Cherokee Princess, winner of the championship in the class in the recent Brooklyn Show, which is the property of Miss Janet Mackay.

Miss Betty Berry, the clever rider of Meadow Lane, Greenwich, Conn., who did so well in the jumping classes on Friday, again showed her ability by riding both the winner and the reserve horse in the event to decide the champion hunter of Long Island. The winner proved to be Moonblossom, while the reserve ribbon went to Little Bay. Both horses are from the stable of H. O. Whitney.

The open championship class for hunters or jumpers was won by Miss Becky Lanier's Silvercrest, with Mrs. Frank A. Beach's Lusette receiving the reserve honors

MURCHISON WINS SPRINTS TROPHY

Many Stars Compete in Invitation Track and Field Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 26 — In a special series of sprint races which were scheduled for the purpose of throwing light on the question of American spiked shoe supremacy over the short courses, Loren Murchison of Illinois Athletic Club on Saturday bested a star field, in the annual invitation track and field meet of the Illinois A.C. on Stagg Field. Competing against Murchison were Robert McAllister of Glencoe A. C., New York City; L. L. Paulu, Grinnel College, Ia., and Harold Jones, Illinois A. C.

These fleet stars ran three races, distances of 50, 100 and 150 yards, for a diamond medal, emblematic of sprints supremacy. Murchison won first place in the 50 and 100-yard events and Paulu won at the longer distance. On the basis of 5 points to the winner, 3 for second place and 1 for third, Murchison won the trophy with 13 points. McAllister was second with 7 points, and Paulu third with 6.

The sprint events, however, were but one feature of the club's games. A one-mile race which attracted a star field, was won by R. B. Watson, Kansas Agricultural College Alumnus runner, with J. W. Ray of Illinois A. C. second by inches, and L. M. Shields, Pennsylvania State College, third. Watson's winning time was 4m. 18 1-5s.

In the running high jump match event, H. H. Osborne, recently graduated at University of Illinois, finally managed to settle a long-standing question of individual skill with John Murphy, Notre Dame. These two were the only entrants. They had finished both the Western Intercollegiate Conference meet and the national collegiate meets of 1922 with ties for first place. On Saturday Osborne managed to clear the bar at a height of 6ft. 4½in., defeating Murphy.

A Marathon run of the complete distance of 26 miles 385 yards was won by W. Carlson, of Swedish American A. C. of Chicago, in 2h. 55m. 22s.; C. L. Mellor, now running under the colors of the Illinois A. C. and a factor in many national Marathon events in previous years, as a member of the Logan Square A. C. team of Chicago, placed second to Carlson in 2h. 58m. 35m.

A lacrosse game was an added feature of the meet, Illinois A. C. defeating Canadian Club of Chicago, 6 to 5. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Loren Murchison, Illinois A. C.; Robert McAllister, Glencoe A. C., New York, second; Harold Jones, Illinois A. C., third; L. L. Paulu, Grinnell, fourth. Time—5 2-5s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Loren Murchison; Robert McAllister, second; L. L. Paulu, third; Harold Jones, fourth. Time—9 7-10s.

150-Yard Dash—Won by L. L. Paulu; Loren Murchison, second; Robert McAllister, third; Harold Jones, fourth. Time—14 1-5s. (This time equals the world's record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by R. B. Watson, Kansas City A. C.; J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., second; L. M. Shields, Pennsylvania State, third. Time—4m. 18 1-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. H. Osborne, University of Illinois, 6ft. 4½in.; John Murphy, Notre Dame University, second, 6ft. 3in.

Marathon Run—Won by Walter Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., Chicago, 2h. 55m. 22s.; C. L. Mellor, Illinois A. C., Chicago, second, 2h. 58m. 35s.; F. Lapins, unattached, Chicago, third, 3h. 20m. 1s.; A. C. Nobis, Illinois A. C., fourth, 3h. 47m. 10s.; L. R. Knott, unattached, Chicago, fifth, 3h. 57m. 12s.; Frank Weyman, Chicago Fire Department, sixth; Joie Kowalski, Logan Square A. C., Chicago, seventh; Frank Martin, St. Christopher A. C., New York, eighth.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Herbert L. Bowman of New York defeated C. B. Fischer of Philadelphia at Baltimore, Saturday, for the Maryland state singles tennis championship, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

For the third time during the preparation for British tennis championships Mrs. F. I. Mallory, American tennis champion, was defeated at Roehampton, Eng., Saturday, in the final round of the Roehampton championships tournament by Mrs. A. E. Beamish by scores of 1—6, 8—6 and 6—3. In the finals of the mixed doubles Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, paired with G. C. Caner, lost to F. M. B. Fisher and Mrs. Beamish, 6—2 and 6—2.

The Seabright (N. J.) Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club won a team match Saturday from the Harvard varsity 5 matches to 1, taking three of the four singles contests and both doubles. The sole victory for the collegians was a notable one, Morris Duane, who is captain of the Harvard-Yale team in its forthcoming invasion of England, defeating Holcomb Ward, former national singles and doubles champion, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. Ward was the Harvard champion back in 1900.

William Toporcer of the Morningside A. C., won the Metropolitan A. A. pentathlon championship yesterday in New York City. One of a field of 12 title aspirants he emerged from the five-event test with the low winning total of 14 points. Bernard Lichtman, Pastime A. C., was runner-up with 19 points. Dan Shea, fireman-athlete of the Pastime A. C., who was regarded by many as the favorite for the title, finished third with 20 tallies.

Vincent Richards won in both the singles and doubles in the finals of the Metropolitan clay-court tennis championships here today. In the singles Richards defeated F. T. Hunter, national indoor champion, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. Richards, paired with S. H. Voshell, successfully maintained their titles as Metropolitan and Manhattan doubles champions in the final of that event. The pair defeated F. C. Anderson and W. K. Wesbrook, the latter the Michigan collegian, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington retained her title as Delaware state singles champion Saturday by defeating Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston, 6—2, 6—3, in the challenge round of the titular tournament at the Wilmington (Del.) Country Club. W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, successfully defended his title as Delaware state champion in the challenge round of the men's section of the tournament, defeating S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, the doubles team of Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated the Philadelphia team of A. D. Thayer and S. W. Pearson in the final round, thereby carrying the Delaware doubles crown to the coast for the first time. The score was 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4. Mrs. Jessup and Pearson won the mixed doubles, defeating Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., and Henry Guild, Boston, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

DECIDING GAME AT POLO GROUNDS

Harvard and Yale Meet in New York Today to Settle Baseball Title

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	3	1	.750
Yale	3	1	.750
Princeton	0	4	.000

NEW YORK, June 26 (Special)—Harvard and Yale will meet on the Polo Grounds this afternoon in the game which will not only settle their dual baseball championship series of 1922, but will also settle the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular championship. Each team has won a game from the other and two from Princeton.

Coach J. J. Slattery of Harvard will undoubtedly start E. F. Goode '22, his veteran pitcher, in the box; while it is expected that Coach A. F. B. Tommers will start E. A. Chittenden Jr. '22 in the box for Yale. Chittenden won the game at New Haven last Thursday and relieved I. E. Wight '24 in the game at Cambridge Saturday and is regarded as the best boxman at Yale. Coach Slattery will hold H. S. Russell ES in reserve should Goode be batted hard, while Tommers has Wight and D. S. Hickey '23 to draw on as reserves. Duncan Thayer '23 will probably start in left field for Harvard in place of H. C. Janin '22.

Saturday's game at Soldiers Field was a typical Harvard-Yale contest. It was marked by heavy hitting, flashes of brilliant fielding, unexpected slipups and daring base running. Yale made one more hit than Harvard and the total bases of the Elis were much larger; but Harvard's were more timely, five of them coming in the fifth inning and producing as many runs. A brilliant double steal in this inning by Lewis Gordon and Capt. A. J. Conlon also figured in Harvard's scoring.

The fielding of the two teams was not as good as in some of their other games as both were working under pressure and they appeared to be over-cautious at times. Percy Jenkins '24 of Harvard made the star catch of the game when he took a Texas Leaguer off the bat to J. F. Oed '24S, in short right center. Each team made three errors.

C. F. Eddy, Jr. '23 was the star at the bat with three hits in five times up for a total of six bases. E. F. Goode was a close second with three singles in four times up. C. M. O'Hearn '24 made three singles in five times up.

After both teams had been retired runless in the first inning Harvard took a one-run lead in the second when Jenkins hit for three bases and scored on a sacrifice fly by L. H. Hallock '22. Yale went ahead in the third when O'Hearn singled, went to second on a sacrifice by Oed and scored with R. H. Warren '22 on the latter's home run. In the fifth inning Yale scored another run when Capt. M. P. Aldrich hit for four bases.

With the score 3 to 1 in favor of Yale, Harvard came to bat in its half of the fifth and made five runs. J. D. Murphy '22 hit for two bases, went to third on Goode's single to right and scored when Eddy fumbled the ball. Goode making second on the misplay. E. C. Lincoln sacrificed Goode to third from where he scored on Lewis Gordon's single. Capt. A. J. Conlon singled and both runners advanced in a double steal. George Owen hit to Aldrich who threw low to Mallory and Gordon scored, Conlon going to third and Owen being safe at first. Owen stole second and scored with Conlon on Jenkins's single.

Yale made a run in the sixth on a three-base hit by D. F. Kelly, who scored on a sacrifice fly by Chittenden. Harvard also scored in this inning on a three-base hit by Murphy and a single by Goode.

Yale tied the score in the seventh on a single by O'Hearn, an error by Conlon, and a home run by Eddy. The tie was broken in Harvard's half of the inning when Owen singled, was sacrificed to second by Jenkins, and scored on a single by Duncan Thayer '23. The score:

HARVARD

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Lincoln, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Gordon, rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Conlon, ss	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Owen, 1b	4	2	1	1	9	0	0
Jenkins, 2b	2	1	2	4	3	1	1
Hallock, cf	3	0	0	0	4	0	1
Janin, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Thayer, lf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Murphy, c	4	2	2	5	3	1	0
Goode, p	4	1	3	3	0	2	0
Totals	33	8	11	16	27	11	3

YALE

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crane, lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
O'Hearn, 1b	5	1	3	3	10	0	0
Oed, cf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Hickey	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Murphy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aldrich, ss	4	2	1	4	2	2	1
Warren, 2b	5	1	1	4	0	0	1
Eddy, rf	5	1	3	6	2	0	1
Kelly, 2b	4	1	1	3	2	2	0
Mallory, c	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Wight, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Chittenden, p	1	0	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	39	7	12	23	15	9	3

*Batted for Seymour. †Ran for Hickey.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Harvard	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	x	8
Yale	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	7

Two-base hits—Murphy. Three-base hits—Jenkins, Murphy, Kelly. Home runs—Warren, Aldrich, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Jenkins, Lincoln, Oed. Sacrifice flies—Hallock, Chittenden. Stolen bases—Owen, Gordon, Conlon, Mallory, Crane. First base on errors—Yale 3, Harvard. Left on bases—Yale 8, Harvard 7. Hits—Off Wright, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Chittenden, 5 in 3 2-3 innings. Bases on balls—by Goode, by Wight 2. Umpires—Pfirman and Emslie. Time—2h. 27m.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1680

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

A. A. STAGG JR. LOSES TO CECIL HILLIARD

Intercollegiate Tennis Championships Get Under Way at Merion

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 26 (Special)—With 70 players representing 26 colleges from all parts of the United States competing, the annual intercollegiate tennis championships got under way at the Merion Cricket Club this morning. Two members of the University of Texas quartet, which is representing the southwest in the tournament, scored victories in two of the early matches turned in.

C. E. Granger eliminated N. H. Barredo, Cornell University, in straight sets, while Cecil Hilliard '23, the second player from Texas, won from A. A. Stagg Jr.' 23, University of Chicago. The defeat of Stagg, son of the famous Chicago football coach, came as somewhat of a surprise, for he was expected to win his first two matches at least. Hilliard displayed good form against the Chicago racquet wielder, losing only three games in the first set and two in the second.

C. W. Sanders Jr. '22, Dartmouth captain and New England college champion, eliminated Warren Dixon '22, Rutgers, in straight sets, allowing the New Brunswick collegian only three games in the first set and one in the second.

W. S. Symington '23, Yale, was the first member of a "Big Three" team to score a victory. He eliminated E. S. Baker '23 of Swarthmore, winning the first set, 6—2 and the second, 6—4.

Rodney M. Beck '23 of Lehigh, a Philadelphia boy, advanced to the third round, putting out G. C. Guild '24, Harvard, in rather easy fashion, 6—1, 6—2. George Reindel Jr. '22 gave Michigan a victory when he defeated R. S. Suender '24, Cornell, 6—2, 6—0.

First Round

Karl Kammann '23, Washington University, St. Louis, defeated H. L. Taylor '23, Princeton University, 8—6, 6—4.

Walter K. Wesbrook '22, Michigan University, defeated J. G. Ladd '22, George Washington University, 6—0, 6—1.

L. L. Tremaine '22, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated W. T. Taylor '22, Swarthmore College, 6—2, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND

C. W. Sanders Jr. '22, Dartmouth University, defeated Warren Dixon '22, Rutgers College, 6—3, 6—1.

W. S. Symington '23, Yale University, defeated E. S. Baker '23, Swarthmore College, 6—2, 6—4.

R. M. Beck '23, Lehigh University, defeated G. C. Guild '24, Harvard, 6—1, 6—2.

Cecil Hilliard '23, University of Texas, defeated A. A. Stagg Jr. '23, University of Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

C. E. Granger '22, University of Texas, defeated N. H. Barredo '24, Cornell University, 6—4, 6—2.

George Reindel Jr. '22, Michigan University, defeated R. S. Suender '24, Cornell University, 6—2, 6—0.

Morris Duane '23, Harvard University, defeated D. L. Steel '23, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—1.

A. S. Morgan '23, University of Pennsylvania, defeated J. G. Jones '22, Rutgers College, 6—1, 6—4.

J. E. Howard '24, Princeton University, defeated A. E. Frankenstein, University of Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

L. J. Gregory '22, University of Texas, defeated G. H. Thornton, '22, Cornell University, 6—3, 6—1.

B. K. Parks '22, University of Oklahoma, defeated H. H. Cook '23, Williams, by default.

W. D. Brown '22, Washington University, St. Louis, defeated W. H. Hastings '24, Williams College, 6—1, 6—1.

G. B. Emerson '23, Columbia, defeated L. N. White '24, University of Texas, 6—2, 6—3.

O. L. Mangum '22, University of Pennsylvania, defeated J. M. Pratt '23, Swarthmore College, 6—2, 9—7.

W. E. Howe Jr. '23, Dartmouth College, defeated A. H. Harper '23, Cornell University, 6—4, 6—3.

P. B. Greene '23, University of South California, defeated W. R. Boocock '22, Rutgers College, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

L. E. Williams, Yale, defeated T. A. Treadwell, Wisconsin, 6—2, 6—4.

Dickerson Talley, N. Y. University, defeated E. J. Williamson, Georgia School of Technology, 10—8, 6—3.

Farnham Warriner, Haverford, defeated W. Taylor, Swarthmore, 6—2, 6—2.

BROOKLYN CLAIMS LEADING SCHOOL NINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 26—George Washington High School of Brooklyn, the interscholastic baseball champions of New York City, won the third annual inter-city game between champions of Chicago and New York at the Chicago National League Park here Saturday by defeating Austin in the eleventh inning, 3 to 2. The New York lads' victory was achieved through the sudden wildness of Pitcher Alexander Black of Austin, after holding the visitors to four isolated hits in eight innings, and getting two Washington High batsmen out in the ninth inning. At this point with pinch hitter Callo on first for New York, Black issued a base on balls to Baker and then completely lost his mastery of the ball when Masor made base on a teasing infield hit. Two more bases on balls then forced in two runs, tying the score 2 to 2.

In the eleventh after Austin had been retired, Baker led off with a two-base hit for George Washington. Masor made a scratch infield hit. Then Hugh McConville, the star pitcher of New York, drove in his victory by tapping a slow roller to the Austin second baseman, allowing Baker to score the winning run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Washington.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	8	1
Austin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries — Conville and Schwartz; Black and Weiller. Umpires—Stephen Cusack and T. Driscoll.

ANDERSON BEATS WASHER

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., June 24 (By The Associated Press)—Although the Belgian Davis Cup tennis team was eliminated from competition for the cup yesterday with the winning of the doubles by the Australian team after the Australians had won the two singles matches the previous day, one singles match was played today, and the Australians again were victorious. J. O. Anderson, who played J. Washer, won 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

FAIRWAY FABLES

Jesse P. Guilford's home town reputation has been echoed much this last week in the metropolitan New York journals. Yes, the Boston man's distance is something they even pay tribute to in Gotham, strange as such unusual generosity may seem!

Another Scottish amateur golf champion comes to wrest the U. S. title from its native braes and he is no other than the brother of T. D. Armour, Alexander Armour. As regards the coming of this champion and of all others, the word is "the more the merrier," when the tilt at Brookline starts on Labor Day.

There are no "hoot-mons" or "I says" about Walter C. Hagen, but he does everything from tee to cup like the cleverest indigene of the golf country. And, by the way, since Scotch-American Jock Hutchison's 1921 victory was credited to the United States only along with weighty reservations, by the British press, let it be understood that with the Sandwich triumph the roar of the lion is now but a mere whisper side of the Eagle's scream!

Report comes that a most upright judge in this land has attributed to golf all that bad influence on society which one usually connects only with gambling games—and this condemnation from the rostrum of a court. One feels certain, however, that the magistrate topped at least seven mashies the day before, and that when he hits them nicely again he will reverse the harsh verdict.

This time, at Sandwich, Hagen had a definite mark set for him which he knew he must beat to win the title, and just as he did in the same situation at Brae Burn in 1919, he pulled through with that nerve which makes his golfing temperament one of greatest ever. The new champion is fortunate in having the confidence to make his skill count; this is why he wears the fillet while lots of other experts are "also-rans."

Our new New England Public Golf Association, with the avowed purpose of working for the establishment of a public links in every big city of New England, is something all golfers should do the Atlas act to, and such support will be appreciated by President T. C. McSheehy, Green Hill Golf Club, Worcester. The more information the body has the more quickly will its work be done, so let the president have suggestions from all over the district.

Now that R. T. Jones Jr. has once more won the Dixie title it remains to be seen whether he can go through this year's amateur at Brookline without his usual slump in the course of play. Jones is the greatest example of a golfer without bounds to his game; there is almost no limit for him one way or the other—up or down in the numerical scale. In the south he does seem to contain himself a bit better, however, and when the national is played there the Eskimos and Prairie Men from the other sections had best look out.

The chief of the California Golf Association demonstrated the other day to a large audience that rhythm enters so much into the playing of a golf stroke that one may improve his game much by practicing his strokes to phonograph music. The gentleman's act must have been about as amusing as it was instructing, judging from the following quotation: "He demonstrated his contention by driving imaginary golf balls from an improvised tee on a hotel rug, at the same time indicating how his movements in making the strokes corresponded wth the tempo of slow waltz music played by a pianist."

PICKUPS

The Chicago Americans have returned Pitcher Richard McCabe to the Buffalo club of the International League. He was rated as a star in the class AA circuit.

Clinton Blume, Colgate University pitcher, who has been recognized as one of the leading collegiate moundsmen of the year, has signed to play with the New York Nationals. It was when Blume pitched a one-hit game against Princeton University that a Giant scout recommended him to John McGraw.

Tris Speaker, manager of the Cleveland Indians, was ejected from the game yesterday for disputing a decision by Umpire Walsh. Chicago won, 4 to 3, thus making a cleanup of the series.

The Cincinnati Reds, winning their third straight from Pittsburgh, climbed over both the Pirates and Chicago Cubs to the fourth position in the National standing.

This is the first day Boston fans have had a chance to see George Ruth in action this year. Suspensions have kept him out of the lineup each time the Yankees have appeared at Fenway Park.

The Bryn Mawr polo team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club team at Philadelphia Saturday, 13 goals to 10.

W. T. Tilden 2d won the Rhode Island clay-court tennis championship on the courts of the East Side Tennis Club, Providence, Saturday, by defeating A. W. Jones, Yale freshman tennis captain, in the final round, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0. Philip Bettens, Pacific Coast junior champion, and W. W. Ingraham, Harvard freshman tennis captain, won the doubles title by defeating A. W. and J. D. E. Jones in the final round, 2—6, 8—6, 6—0, 6—0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	49	29	.628
San Francisco	51	32	.614
Salt Lake City	40	37	.519
Los Angeles	43	41	.512
Oakland	39	44	.470
Portland	37	42	.468
Seattle	33	48	.407
Sacramento	32	51	.386

RESULTS SATURDAY

Salt Lake 8, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 5, Sacramento 3.
Vernon 7, Portland 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Salt Lake City 7, Los Angeles 3.
Salt Lake City 6, Los Angeles 4.
Oakland 2, Seattle 1.
Oakland 6, Seattle 1.
Portland 6, Vernon 4.
Vernon 12, Portland 6.
Sacramento 6, San Francisco 5.
San Francisco 7, Sacramento 3.

HOOVER TO DEFEND AT DULUTH

DULUTH, Minn., June 24—Regardless of how he fares in the diamond sculls event in the English Henley, June 30, Walter Hoover of Duluth, world's single sculling champion, will defend the Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup in Duluth on Labor Day. The rowing committee of the Duluth Boat Club made this announcement today. Hoover won the Gold Challenge Cup at Philadelphia, June 5. The rowing committee also announced that Hoover would not defend the cup at the national regatta, at Philadelphia, in August.

ARGENTINE POLOISTS WIN

LONDON, June 24—The Argentine polo team defeated the Duke of Westminster's team at Roehampton today, 3 goals to 1. It was a good game, although the ground was wet. John Miles, John Nelson, David Miles and Luis Lacey played for Argentina. John Miles made two of the goals and Lacey made the third.

C. C. FRASER WINS IN CANADIAN GOLF

Defeats N. M. Scott on Thirty-Seventh Green After Brilliant Uphill Battle

HAMILTON, Ont., June 24 (Special)—The Canadian amateur golf title for 1922 was won today over the local links at Ancaster by C. C. Fraser of the Kanawaki Club, Montreal, recent runner-up in the Quebec championship, when he defeated N. M. Scott of the Royal Montreal Club 1 up, 37 holes. After a disastrous four holes at the start of the morning round, which resulted in his being four down in as many holes, Fraser staged a rally and ended the first 18 holes on even terms with his opponent. The afternoon half was more evenly contested, but it was necessary for Fraser to win the eighteenth hole to square the match; this he did and he also won on the nineteenth hole of the afternoon round or the thirty-seventh of the day.

The seventeenth hole produced the most sensational golf of the morning. On their drives both went into the bunkers but on his second Scott lay within eight feet of the hole. Fraser went into the rough at the edge of the trap and unthinkingly picked up a piece of paper in the bunker. President Cassels of the R. C. G. A., who was referee, immediately declared the hole forfeited to Scott by Fraser's infraction of the rules regarding movable objects in bunkers. Scott protested and asked that the ruling be withdrawn but the referee had no other course than to adhere to his ruling. The spectators thought that Scott was apparently drawing the official's attention to Fraser's action, and on the seventeenth their murmurings and audible sympathy for Fraser unnerved Scott, who sliced into the bushes and went to pieces.

The first five holes of the afternoon eighteen were halved in steady golf with little in the way of the spectacular. Fraser missed a chance to win the first when his ball bounced off the lip of the cup. The first two holes were made in par. On the third Fraser won the sixth on a perfect drive and his second stroke found the ball within a foot of the hole. Scott conceded the hole but squared the match on the seventh when Mr. Fraser lost a ball on his second. Scott again went into the lead at the eighth when his ball hit the flag pole and bounced back to enable him to hole out in 3 whereas Fraser took 4. The ninth was halved and they made the final turn with the Royal Montreal player 1 up. The leader went off his game momentarily, At the tenth Fraser took the opportunity to again square the match but his success did not last long as his opponent retaliated by winning the next two holes. The thirteenth went to Mr. Fraser, and while he made a poor beginning on the fourteenth a long putt enabled him to secure a half. The same occurred at the fifteenth when Scott appeared to have a good opportunity to win the hole. On a short putt his ball hit Fraser's and the hole was halved.

The turning point of the match occurred at the sixteenth. Fraser by his cheerful manner in face of all adversities and his brilliant play when in seemingly impossible positions gained him the support of the majority. After his poor start he justified his supporters' confidence by a great uphill battle and also introduced a number of sensational strokes but he was closely followed by Scott in this respect.

Fraser won largely through his wonderful work on the greens, making a number of long putts to either win or half holes that appeared to be lost. In three different matches during the week he was 4 down at times but always managed to get through with a victory. He is a young man, 27 years of age and this is his first year among the championship golfers.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Joseph	51	18	.739
Tulsa	41	29	.586
Sioux City	37	29	.561
Wichita	39	32	.549
Omaha	32	35	.478
Oklahoma City	29	43	.403
Des Moines	26	43	.377
Denver	21	46	.313

RESULTS SATURDAY

Omaha 14, Des Moines 2.
Wichita 6, St. Joseph 2.
Sioux City 11, Denver 9.
Tulsa 7, Oklahoma City 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Omaha 11, Des Moines 8.
Des Moines 5, Omaha 3.
Wichita 5, Oklahoma City 4.
Wichita 5, Oklahoma City 3.
Tulsa 9, St. Joseph 7.
Denver at Sioux City (postponed).

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New Haven	32	18	.640
Pittsfield	25	20	.556
Hartford	27	23	.540
Bridgeport	28	25	.528
Waterbury	27	26	.509
Albany	27	28	.491
Springfield	21	33	.389
Fitchburg	19	33	.365

RESULTS SATURDAY

New Haven 3, Pittsfield 2.
Hartford 3, Bridgeport 22.
Waterbury 9, Fitchburg 5 (first game).
Fitchburg 6, Waterbury 3 (second game).
Springfield 5, Albany 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Albany 5, Springfield 2 (first game).
Springfield 6, Albany 1 (second game).
Hartford 5, Bridgeport 2.
Waterbury 2, Fitchburg 1.
Pittsfield at New Haven, wet grounds.

POUILLEY SWIMS 17 MILES

PARIS, June 25—Georges Pouilley, the French swimmer, has completed his fresh water training for his forthcoming attempt to swim the English Channel. Entering the canal de Larcq at a point below Meaux today he reached the walls of Paris, 17 miles, in 9h. 49m. He did not seem to be tired. He desired to proceed to the Place de la Concorde, but the river police prevented him. T. W. Burgess, who swam the channel in 1911, attended Pouilley throughout today's trial. He said Pouilley had the greatest chance of success, adding, "He is my equal in endurance and much my superior in speed." Pouilley leaves for Dover in a few days to finish in salt water his training for the cross-channel swim."

Select U.S. Women's Team for Track Meet

First International Championships in Pershing Stadium

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26—The United States team of women athletes to participate in the first international track meet for women in the Pershing Stadium, in Paris, France, on Aug. 20 was announced today. Selection of its members was made after the Eastern try-out meet at Oakesmere School, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and upon receipt by the officers of the National Women's Track Athletic Association of the results of all track meets held in the country for the purpose.

The contestants and alternates selected are as follows:

Captain—Miss Floreida Batson, New York City, Rosemary Hall alumnae (holder of the United States record in the high and low hurdles) in the hurdles.

Field Manager—Miss Maude Rosenbaum, New York City and Paris, Oakesmere School alumnae (holder of the United States record in the basketball throw) in the baseball and basketball throws and the 1000-meter run.

Miss Anne Harwick, Florida State College, Tallahassee, in the javelin throw and shot put.

Miss Lucy Fletcher, Greensboro, Fla., High School, in the standing broad jump.

Miss Nancy Voorhees, New York City, Ethel Walker School (holder of the United States record in the running high jump), in the running high and running broad jump.

Miss Elizabeth Voorhees, New York City, Rosemary Hall Alumnæ, in the running high jump.

Miss Elizabeth Stine, Leonia High School, New Jersey (holder of the United States record in the hop, step and jump), in the running broad, hop, step and sprint.

Miss Kathryn Agar, Chicago, Oakesmere Alumnæ (holder of the United States record in the two-handed javelin throw), in the javelin and basball throws.

Mass Camelia Sable, New Jersey State Normal School, Newark, in the hurdles.

Miss Frances Mead, Tarrytown, N. Y., Rosemary Alumnae, in the jumps.

Miss Janet Snow, Rye, N. Y., Oakesmere Alumnae (member of the United States record relay team) in the relay.

Miss Maybelle Gilliland, Leonia High School, New Jersey, in the sprints and relay.

Miss Lucille Godbold, Rock Hill, S. C., Winthrop College (holder of the United States record in the eight-pound shot-put, basketball throw and hop step.

Miss Esther Green, Gatun, Canal Zone, 300-meter run and relay.

Miss Helen Kreps, Columbus, O., Ohio State University, in the sprints.

The association has raised $7900 of the $9000 required for the trip of the team, and the secretary-treasurer, Miss Suzanna Becker, coach of the Leonia, N. J., High School team, is striving to complete the fund.

Dr. Harry Eaton Stewart, president of the National Women's Track Athletic Association, will accompany the team as coach. Miss Becker will be the assistant coach.

UNGAVA TERRITORY TO BE OPENED UP

QUEBEC, Quebec, June 17 (Special Correspondence)—Just 10 years ago the vast northern territory of Ungava was added to the Province of Quebec, and since that day practically nothing has been done toward the opening up of this region. Steps are now being taken for the organization of a provincial expedition into the Ungava territory, the first object of which will be the establishment of a series of posts or stations, from which later on the great task of exploring the territory and gathering information regarding its topography, its rivers and streams, its resources in timber and minerals, will be undertaken.

By means of the wireless telephone it is proposed to establish a system of communication that will at the very outset eliminate much of the pioneer work that would otherwise be necessary. Headquarters will be established at Hamilton Inlet on the coast of Labrador. The organization of this work means that the Government of Quebec has decided at last upon the commercial penetration of Ungava, which up till now has been one of the least-known territories in the American continent. Indians and Eskimos are known to inhabit the region, and several white men, mostly trappers, are scattered here and there, but so far as the outside world is concerned, Ungava is an undiscovered country.

ONTARIO FINISHES RECORD SEASON

TORONTO, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—The longest session of the Ontario Legislature ever recorded finished last night. The house has sat on 80 days, which is 16 days longer than the previous session, which also constituted a record. Altogether 270 bills were presented to members, of which the majority survived the ordeal of passing through three readings, and committee. A few measures were presented and withdrawn, among which was the Attorney-General's bill to abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

Outstanding among the mass of legislation that has gone through, have been amendments calculated to strengthen the Ontario Temperance Act; improvements in the workmen's compensation law; further aid in the distribution of rural hydro-electric power, and a 5 per cent tax on race track wagers.

Immediately the Attorney-General had secured assent for a motion "that the House do now adjourn until 3 o'clock Tuesday, for formal prorogation," the members rose and sang the national anthem. The last action on the floor was the giving of three rousing cheers for Speaker Nelson Parliament.

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WOMEN SWIMMERS BREAK RELAY RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—The world's 400-yard relay standard for women went by the boards at Brighton Beach Baths Saturday when a team composed of Miss Gertrude Ederle, Mrs. C. B. Clune, Miss Aileen Riggin and Miss Helen Wainright, all members of the Women's Swimming Association of this city, negotiated the distance in the remarkable time of 4m. 38 3-5s., winning the national championship. The record was made in a 75-foot outdoor pool. The former time of 4m. 40s. flat was made in the same tank on Sept. 25 of the last year, and with the exception of Miss Riggin, who was substituted for Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey of Atlantic City in Saturday's event, the winning quartet was the same as that which won the title at that time.

A team made up of Miss Elizabeth Becker, Miss Frances Clarke, Miss Margaret Ravior and Miss Gertrude Artell of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde put up a great battle for the title; but were far in the rear at the end of the race. A second team from the New York Women's Swimming Association consisting of Miss Doris O'Mara, Frances Cooney, Ethel McGary and Ethel Baker, succeeded in getting a poor third.

The national 10-foot springboard championship for women was won by Miss Elizabeth Becker of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, after a hard-fought contest with Miss Aileen Riggin, Olympic title holder. Miss Helen Wainright, former national champion, was the logical selection for the title, but was forced to remain out of the meet. The final score between Miss Becker and Miss Riggin was almost a tie, the Philadelphia lass winning by less than one point.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	44	27	.620
Mobile	42	27	.609
New Orleans	39	30	.565
Little Rock	37	32	.536
Birmingham	35	34	.507
Atlanta	29	38	.433
Nashville	29	41	.414
Chattanooga	23	49	.319

RESULTS SUNDAY

Atlanta 1, New Orleans 0.
Mobile 7, Birmingham 2.
Nashville 11, Little Rock 4.
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	50	17	.746
Rochester	40	26	.606
Jersey City	36	32	.529
Buffalo	35	33	.515
Toronto	31	36	.463
Reading	31	39	.443
Syracuse	26	42	.382
Newark	21	45	.318

RESULTS SATURDAY

Baltimore 8, Toronto 3.
Newark 6, Rochester 0.
Jersey City 8, Syracuse 2.
Reading 7, Buffalo 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Baltimore 9, Toronto 5 (10 innings).
Rochester 10, Newark 2 (first game).
Rochester 9, Newark 6 (second game).
Jersey City 7, Syracuse 2 (first game).
Jersey City 3, Syracuse 2 (second game).
Buffalo 5, Reading 4.

MISS LENGLEN TO PLAY

LONDON, June 26 (By The Associated Press)—Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the French tennis star, in a statement given to The Associated Press today, declared she had definitely and finally decided to play through the singles at the Wimbledon tournament, and that under no circumstances would she default any match.

JONES SOUTHERN TITLIST

ATLANTA, Ga., June 24—R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, won the southern amateur golf championship here today by defeating Frank Godchaux, New Orleans, 8 and 7, in the 36-hole final. Jones was 7 up at the end of the morning round.

YALE-PRINCETON POLO MATCH

NEW YORK, June 26—The Yale-Princeton polo match which was postponed Saturday because of wet grounds, will be played tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, Long Island, it was announced today.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 24.

HOW long will the tariff debate continue in the Senate? Possibly the Democratic senators could tell, but if they can they won't. They even declare they don't know, and possibly they are truthful. There is no doubt, however, that the duration of the discussion is for their determination, for while the Republican senators are not entirely satisfied with the bill, they have made up their minds to accept it as the best obtainable at this time. Hence they have decided to vote it through, and having so decided they are anxious to put it behind them as soon as possible.

There are some Democrats who would like to go the limit, which would be the end of the session, and thus cause the failure of the bill, but it is doubtful if they will attempt to pursue this plan as a party. They are inclined to recognize the validity of the unwritten rule that any measure which has behind it a majority of the Senate should be permitted to pass after it has been duly debated. This sentiment is strong with many of the opposition leaders, and doubtless the policy will prevail in the end.

However, the end is not in sight. The larger half of the big tariff bill still is before the Senate and the discussion drags with what to the management must be tiresome deliberation. Day after day is consumed by Democratic arguments and protestations. The speakers contend that their remarks all are pertinent and it must be admitted that they are proving resourceful in collating information. Their avowed purpose is to demonstrate that the bill is a step in the wrong direction and this they are attempting by criticizing the various provisions. "We believe we are getting the attention of the country and we shall take the privilege of continuing as long as we are satisfied that we are making headway," said one of the controversialists today.

The best opinion is that the tariff measure will hold the right of way until well through July and possibly into August.

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Are Cabinet members to sit with the houses of Congress? Barkis is willing. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives permitting the innovation, and it has been discussed by the Cabinet. This fact developed after Friday's session of the Cabinet and the President himself let the fact be known. He also has declared that instead of finding any especial objection to such a measure he is of opinion the change would be advantageous in many ways.

The belief of the President and his official advisers is that the presence of Cabinet officers in either house when questions pertaining to their departments are under consideration would save many mistakes and result in a general economy of time. It is not expected that the executive officers would participate in the congressional discussions, but rather that they would be on hand for ready reference.

But what will Congress say about it? The change could be made by means of a simple resolution which could be passed in a few minutes. But it is apprehended that it will take a great while longer for members to make up their minds, and it would seem probable that the calendars of the two houses would continue too crowded for action during the present session. Congress is very jealous of its privileges.

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With the placing of a granite block from the quarries of South Dakota in the Washington monument, only four states remain to be represented by stones incorporated in the shaft, North Dakota, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico. Idaho now is cutting a stone which soon will be ready for presentation, and the Legislature of North Dakota has the matter under consideration.

Calling attention to the fact that there is no obligation on any state to contribute a stone to the Washington monument, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, said: "It is a practice founded on a beautiful sentiment, and every stone thus presented is, in a sense, a token of love and a pledge to uphold and maintain the Union. The Washington monument is more than a memorial to the imperishable memory of the founder of the Nation, for this great white shaft symbolizes the unity of 48 distinct sovereign states and typifies the Americanism that has made and preserves us as a nation."

Constantine Brumidi and assistants spent 26 years working on the mural decorations and frescoes of the Capitol. A few years ago the paintings showed signs of deterioration and Charles Ayers Whipple was engaged to restore them. He has been at work daily and is one of the objects of interest to the tourists, as, mounted on a ladder, dressed in artist's smock and cap, with a palette and brush in hand, he painstakingly applies the rich coloring to the fruits, birds and flowers with which the Italian artist adorned the walls of the long corridors.

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Information that the President is not inclined to interfere with the freedom of speech of his Cabinet members is gained from a statement recently made by him. The inquiry had reference to utterances by John Weeks, Secretary of War, and the reply was in guarded and general terms. It is understood, however, that his position as that a Cabinet officer is as much entitled to liberty in the matter of thought and its expression as any other citizen. The inference is that there will be no interference with the Secretary of War's utterances on prohibition or other questions of popular concern.

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Among the officials of the Government who have received degrees during the commencement season is George R. Putnam, little known to the general public, but a man of achievement in his special line. He has been for more than 12 years commissioner of lighthouses of the Department of Commerce. In recognition of his many attainments, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., has bestowed upon him the degree of bachelor of science.

Before becoming commissioner of lighthouses, Mr. Putnam served in the Coast and Geodetic Survey for many years, was a member of the Alaskan and Mexican Boundary surveys, went as astronomer on an expedition to Greenland, and helped to survey the Philippine Islands, the Pribilof Islands and the Yukon River.

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Persons passing the White House yesterday afternoon were thrilled by the strains of "Dixie" and their attention attracted to the presence of half a hundred old men dressed in the uniform of the Southern Confederacy. They were delegates from the recent reunion at Richmond, and were in Washington to pay their respects to the Nation's Chief Executive. The President did not make an address, but shook hands with them and spoke a word to each. The occasion seemed equally as agreeable to Mr. Harding as to the former followers of Jefferson Davis.

DELLOW WINS MARATHON

LONDON, Ont., June 25 (Special)—James Dellow of the Gladstone Athletic Club of Toronto, won the London Free Press modified marathon over a route of 12 miles here yesterday for the fourth time. Owing to the excess heat a number of the starters were compelled to retire and only five finished. Dellow led for the first four miles when Rae of London took the lead, but he was hard pressed by Dellow and later retired. Dellow went on alone to win in 1h. 14m., six minutes slower than the record established last year by Normal General, the Indian from Brantford. Charles Morton of Hamilton was second in 1h. 20m.

CANADIAN CRICKET

TORONTO, June 25 (Special)—Two games in the John Ross Robertson Cup competition, the Canadian cricket championship, were played here yesterday, Stedmunds defeated Albions by six runs, the scores being 100 and 94, while Grace Church defeated Toronto by 150 to 107, Muckleston being high for the winners with 70 runs. The two winners will meet in the semi-final.

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21 YEARS OF KNOWING HOW

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Prominent Painters and Sculptors in Unusual New York Ensemble

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—Thanks are due the many New York art dealers who have made Fifth Avenue between Forty-Second and Fifty-Ninth streets a happy hunting ground for the art enthusiast; their hospitable galleries, simple or sumptuous as the case may be, remain open the year round, and during the "season" until late into the afternoon when the business world can manage a half hour of art after the day's work.

Scott & Fowles, in their new quarters, have tempered the formality of the large gallery by lining the entrance room with bookshelves and the walls with photographs of well-known paintings; one feels "at ease" in such comfortably familiar surroundings and passes on to the picture galleries in a relaxed and receptive mood.

Such an interesting range of fine painting and sculpture as is here assembled for the summer months makes these galleries a small museum in themselves. Nearly a dozen superb examples of Paul Manship's art are distributed through these rooms. A large group "Girl with Gazelle" dominates the central gallery, and in design and gleam of dusky bronze these figures strongly suggest some legend of ancient India. The archaic note is repeatedly sounded in Mr. Manship's sculpture, either in line or mass or in the treatment of detail and surface texture. The vigor and rhythm of his work is unmistakably modern, however.

Mr. Manship's Sculpture

"Diana" is one of his most dramatic bronzes, where action and flowing line seem to be somehow imprisoned in the metal, yet ever free. One of these lovely figures has been chosen for the Gardner collection in Boston. The well-known "Flight of Night" has the same strong feeling of irresistible motion and is seen here as a fine companion piece. Other aspects of Mr. Manship's command over plastic form are illustrated by his finely balanced "Spear Thrower," an impressive "Shepherd David, a "Mother and Child" full of tender grace, a vigorous and supple figure of "Atalanta," and a pair of interesting candelabra wrought with archaic motives and toned to a hue of old greenish bronze.

But it is perhaps in the noble figure of "Briseis" that the most complete expression of this sculptor's art is found. A woman of stately proportions stands in contemplative mood, holding a mantle behind her which falls in ample folds on either side; the simplicity of pose and modeling and the grace and eloquence of idea in this work is one more proof of Mr. Manship's well-deserved eminence. He has recently been appointed resident professor of sculpture at the American Academy in Rome for the coming year. He has nearly completed his "Actæron," which is to be a companion piece to the "Diana."

Any chance to study the sculpture of the famous Epstein is welcome in America, where his work is so little seen and a mask (in reality a portrait of Mrs. Epstein) is one of the most interesting examples of his art exhibited this season. Much is sacrificed in the emphasis of vigorous, full bodied modeling, yet a compelling sense of consistency and creative force is manifest in this somewhat insurgent piece of work. Mario Korbel, a Bohemian artist, is seen in several bronzes which are full of originality and promise.

Art of Three Centuries

The pictures illustrate the art of three centuries and several examples of eighteenth century portraiture and landscapes make one of the galleries a replica of some drawing room where family heirlooms shed their mellow and tranquil beauty. The same feeling is carried into the succeeding century in several water colors by Burne Jones, where romance and tapestried richness of color and design hold sway; also the classic calm of Flaxman is seen in drawings of meticulous and mannered charm, savoring of the decorations on the Grecian urn immortalized by Keats.

The nineteenth century is further emphasized in two unusual paintings by Daubigny, scenes far remote from the leafy haunts of the belovel Barbizon. One picture is a wide view of the gently rolling country of northern France, full of atmosphere and peace; the other is the sea with a sandy beach for immediate foreground where figures as Manet-ish as possible make delightful accents. The tonality of this picture is very like Whistler's latter versions of similar scenes and is extremely interesting as a forerunner of future landscapists.

Another example of "coming events casting their shadow before them" is the landscape of Armand Guillaumin, which, although painted over 40 years ago, is as if painted by Cezanne in his earlier manner. A fine modern landscape of a river and distant hills seen though a tangle of trees shows the fresh vision and spirited technique of Ernest Lawson.

Sargent is represented by some masterly water colors which are unending sources of inspiration to his fellow artists; Augustus John has a fine drawing here, and Ambrose McEvoy shows his skill in graceful portraiture in two water colors of great distinction and quality. D. Y. Cameron, better known in American galleries through his etchings, is seen here as a painter of atmospheric landscapes. A modern French note is sounded in a street scene by Utrillo, although somewhat reminiscent of Pissaro and others of that school.

Arthur Rackham, Edmund Dulac and Kay Neilson are illustrators of charming and fantastic themes; their individual styles are well known to book lovers, but it is always interesting to study their original work. All three are masters of imaginative form and delicate color; Mr. Neilson is particularly effective in his version of the princess who slept on the seven mattresses and in his paintings, "Karaval" and "The Red Horseman."

R. F.

The British Actor and Drama Today

EDINBURGH (Special)—The actor and Dickens interpreter, Mr. Bransby Williams, gave an address on the drama of today to the members of the Rotary Club of Edinburgh recently. On the modern stage there was, he said, a lack of great personalities, particularly in the case of provincial productions. It was not the case that the public got just what they wanted at the theater. The playgoing public did not want flimsy revues and questionable gags. He felt that when Charles Dickens wrote "Martin Chuzzlewit" he founded Rotary, and that being so, when he, the speaker, did Dickens, he regarded himself as a good Rotarian. If he could revive a liking and love of the humanity of Dickens he felt that he would be doing a service.

Daniel Godfrey Knighted

LONDON, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Very real satisfaction is felt at the inclusion of Daniel Godfrey in the King's list of birthday honors. No squire of olden time ever pursued a quest with more dogged and single-hearted devotion than Daniel Godfrey has given to the cause of British music, and the good work achieved by him at Bournemouth is by now proverbial. His recent festival of British music stands as a concentrated manifestation of a policy of encouragement, education and practical support covering many years, and what he does not know about municipal music is not worth knowing. By the knighthood bestowed on Sir Daniel Godfrey the cause of British music is honored as well as the man.

M. S.

Edinburgh Musical Festival

EDINBURGH, Scotland, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Edinburgh gave great evidence of the steady and vigorous growth of the serious study, in many branches, of the art of music, during the festival competition, May 20-27.

The adjudicators were Dr. Walford Davies, Dr. W. G. Whittaker, Ernest Newman, Frederick Dawson and Miss E. G. Knocker, who judged the choral, solo singing and instrumental classes; Mrs. Tobias Matthay and John Maxfield, the elocution classes; Dr. Neil Munro, the Gaelic classes.

School choirs were well represented and attained a high level of singing; Dr. Walford Davies gave them many valuable hints: Take care of the quavers and the dotted crotchets will take care of themselves; a happy pianissimo is a thing of joy; to get and keep in tune sing with "ears right;" lift the note a little as it gets softer and this will prevent flatness.

The children's singing games were very delightful and showed a great variety of choice and idea. Dr. Davies proved a most sympathetic judge. He pointed out the necessity for naturalness and simplicity of scheme combined with a lively play of imagination in this class of song. He declared the interesting childe to be one who manifested busyness, alertness and naturalness with an infinite variety of ideas and simply using the means nearest at hand for expression.

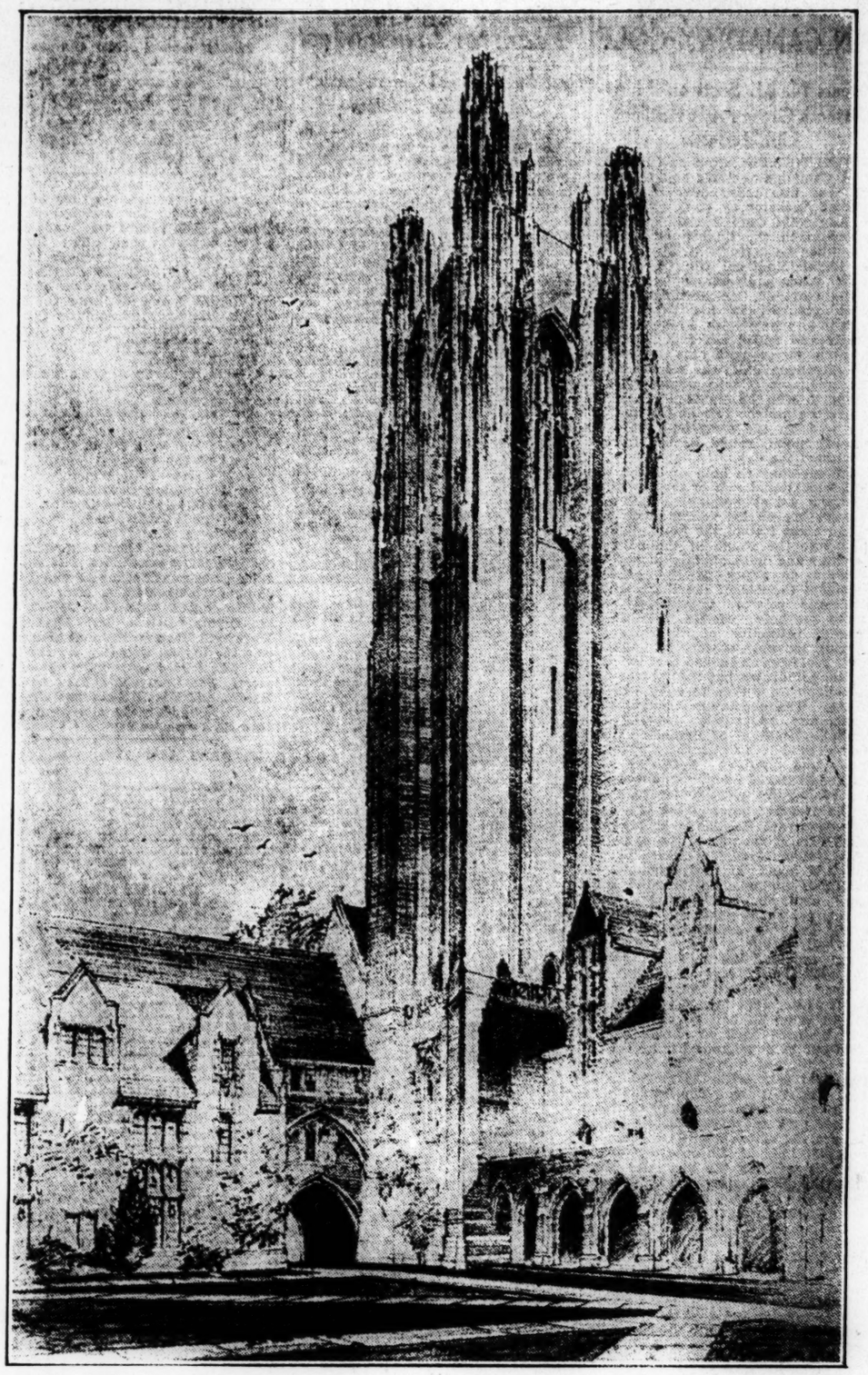
The church choirs had some severe tests in their various classes—they received many helpful hints from their judges: Successful choir singing requires unity and unanimity; music calls for corporate taste; look with your ears; hitch on your ideas of singing in church to your ideas of the Christian religion; in church music you play second fiddle to the greatest ideal in the world; don't tune to each other, tune to the truth; time and words are your servants; every syllable is a boat and every boat must be properly loaded. Many of these remarks were repeated in varied forms to the mixed voice choirs and to the male and female voice choirs.

The solo singers came in great numbers and included most promising vocalists. They, too, heard most illuminating remarks on their tests.

As many classes were being adjudicated at the same time in different halls it was not possible to attend them all, but the violin, viola and cello candidates found a most understanding adjudicator in Miss Knocker. She is a practical ensemble player and demonstrated very ably her views on the way to cure faults and to make suggested improvements; she gave a very sympathetic hearing to the various items and was especially encouraging to the younger players. There were many chamber music pieces, children of tender years playing simple trios and quartets, older and more ambitious instrumentalists interpreting movements from such works as the Schumann Quintet for piano and strings; the Mozart Quintet for piano and wood winds, and the Brahms Quartet in A, for piano and strings.

The elocution competition classes produced many gifted students—girls, boys and adults: The adjudicators urged them to study not only the words, atmosphere and intention of the pieces but also to make their work alive and convincing.

Many beautiful trophies were won and numerous gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded.



Day & Klauder, architects

Memorial Tower, Wellesley College

Day & Klauder, of Philadelphia, Architects. A Picturesque Sketch by Charles L. Klauder, One of a Group of Drawings of Collegiate Architecture That Attracted Attention in the Recent Philadelphia Architectural Exhibition. Mr. Klauder Develops His Designs in Perspective Simultaneously With Accurate Elevation Drawings.

Courtesy of Scott & Fowles

"Diana" From Bronze by Paul Manship

DR. SZE PLEADS FOR OBEDIENCE

MONTREAL, June 17 (Special Correspondence)—"I have been deeply touched with the good will that has been shown everywhere I have gone in Canada," said Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Republic to the United States, in an address to the Kinsmen's Club at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal.

Recent events in China, said Dr. Sze, had raised the question whether the Chinese Republic could last. "The Chinese Republic," said he, "has now been established for 10 years. It has passed through many severe storms during that time, and has come out of all trials and afflictions incident to political childhood with added strength. It is no longer an experiment. It is now a fact. The Chinese people of all classes stand in a solid body behind the Republic. There is absolutely no question of a return to the monarchy. The struggle that has occurred in China is, indeed, a commonplace experience that she shares with all other nations passing through a similar stage of national development. If you consider the teeming population of China, and if you remember the struggles, both political and religious, that we find in European history, all the troubles in China seem trifling in comparison.

"China has always emerged from her vicissitudes as a homogeneous people and will do so again this time. She is groping her way; each knock makes her wiser. The Chinese are fully conscious of the fact that the salvation of the country rests with themselves. We also know full well that in order to be externally strong, China must first set her own house in order. We appeal to all our friends for patience and forbearance. China has never disappointed her well-wishers in the past; she will certainly not do so now. Friendship has no better expression than sympathy shown in the time of need."

Architecture

AN ARCHITECT'S criticism of an architectural exhibition may be of general interest, but a newspaper reader desires also to get the point of view of other art critics. Miss Grafly, the daughter of one of America's best sculptors, has lived in an atmosphere favorable to critical observation of any work of art. Her description of what is notable in an architecural exhibition is well worth reading—not only by those who care for fine arts in America, but also by the architects themselves.

A review of this exhibition has already been given by Mr. Barney, of the firm of Day & Klauder, architects. Both reviews call attention to the close relation of architecture to the allied arts.

The Year Book referred to is excellently illustrated with photographs of completed work, many sketches and drawings—a handbook of good taste in architecture.

F. A.

Philadelphia, June 22
Special Correspondence

IN THESE days of inventions and machinery there is a general hue and cry for the practical. An invention is necessarily tested before its worth is acknowledged or applied in the advancement of industrial conditions. The same rule is consciously or unconsciously applied to art; and artists themselves, through constant contact with modern life, are beginning to recognize the logic of such a demand, and grudgingly, perhaps, but no less evidently, stand on the threshold of a new usefulness.

The advent of "Art Week" in Philadelphia and Baltimore has done much to stimulate greater co-operation between public and artist, and now comes an announcement from the Philadelphia Art Alliance, who, spurred by the success of Art Week tactics, have secured the co-operation of real estate owners, and will exhibit in the vacant show windows along the business thoroughfares of Chestnut and Wall streets paintings and sculpture which, both in price and suitability, will have appeal for the average home-maker of the city and its environs.

Art is thus broadening the scope of its appeal. It is natural, perhaps, that the cultural forces of civilization should be the last to accept and practice the theories of democracy.

Architecture, however, from time immemorial, has been forced to an acceptance of contemporary conditions, whether political or industrial. Legislative bodies, factories, families, all must be housed, whether in humble cottages or pretentious capitols, and the architect is called upon to suit his art to the specific need.

Although the winter season witnesses many hundreds of exhibitions confined to painting, sculpture, and prints, an architectural display other than those substantial and silent accomplishments which line the city street or country lane has become a somewhat rare event in the art life of the community. True to the exigencies of his medium, the architect is apt to say little, but to erect much. The test of his achievement lies in its actual construction.

The year book of the twenty-fifth annual architectural exhibition held by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the T Square Club is an absorbing document, linking the past and the present, the hypothetical and the actual.

Through the courtesy of the Colonial Dames of America, an entire section in the year book has been devoted to the photographic reproduction of the beauties of that famous historical and architectural gem of old Philadelphia, the Stenton Mansion. Stenton was built in 1728 by James Logan, secretary to William Penn, and the bricks used in its construction, together with most of the woodwork, were brought from England. "There is no old house near Philadelphia to equal Stenton in its originality and charm of plan, its fine scale and the beauty of its details," states the year book. "The only regret that one feels about the house is that the great library on the second floor, which originally extended across the entire front, has been divided into two rooms. In the days of James Logan this room contained the finest collection of books in America and must have been a most wonderful room."

Then follows a long series of photographs,—of exterior and interior, showing the architectural treatment of the house and the gardens which have been restored as nearly as possible to their original beauty. The dignity of horizontal and perpendicular lines, the simplicity of doors and windows, is skillfully alleviated by the charm of semi-circular steps at the front entrance, and by the slight brick arches surmounting the windows and doors of the ground floor. The east elevation, also, is rendered informally cool and spacious by rambling porches, with their vine-clad brick supporting columns.

Within, however, one is greeted by the incomparable light walls and white woodwork. Each vista is carefully studied for the adequacy and proportion of its line, and there is scarcely a view which does not lead the eye and the imagination beyond the immediate room to hallway, or adjoining room. Stenton thus presents a concentric series of architectural pictures. The general impression is one of cool simplicity, yet, the decorative motif is by no means lacking. Unlike many a modern example the ornamentation provides natural relief for line and mass, contributing to the unity of an artistic plan. Never once does it scream "Look at me!" with the insistence of an unruly child,—a misplaced individual in the architectural family scheme.

But today, a curious struggle is taking place, sometimes silently, sometimes audibly between architect and sculptor, architect and painter. Paintings cannot escape the necessity for wall space, and painters who would sell their wares are dependent also upon the type of home where dwell their prospective patrons. Nor can sculptors ignore the invitation of garden pool and nook. Conversely, perhaps, the blank wall cries aloud for appropriate alleviation, the formal garden for fountain or statuette. Thus are the arts dependent upon the artistic caliber of the architect.

The art of Samuel Yellin, George Harding, Nicola d'Ascenzo and Joseph Pennell amplifies or interprets architecture, as evidence of the true interrelation of the artist, whose contribution is color and ornamentation, with the architect who supplies the background and the form. After all, the greatest possible achievement of the arts lies in their intelligent union.

Several general tendencies are apparent—the gradual adaptation of art to architecture, and the answering realization on the part of the architect that the æsthetic and the practical are not antagonistic but complementary. Thus we find among the architectural paintings and drawings of rural homes, or of university groups, architectural accuracy combined with a definite æsthetic appeal. Such an appeal should prove of inestimable value, as the client will appreciate more fully the atmosphere of the home in which he is destined to live. A blue print or a technical drawing means little to the layman, but a picture of home in all the beauty of its ultimate surroundings stimulates an enthusiastic imagination.

Then, too, actual accomplishments must be separated from theoretic projects, many of which form imposing displays in architectural exhibitions. There are contributions to competition—the Acropolis-like interpretation of the Liberty Memorial, competition studies of the problem by Bertram G. Goodhue, or the fascinating though theoretical architectural variations upon the possibilities of the New York zoning law, the work of Hugh Ferriss.

As decorative partners of architecture, there are numerous imaginative decorations, including two compositions by Eugene Francis Savage, "Bacchanal" and "Stabat Mater." The former, however, is the greater achievement. The composition is free flowing, the color subdued, but pleasing in earth tones, with here and there a vivid blue or green; yet, one wonders at the too insistent use of gold.

Gradually, the arts are growing closer in common brotherhood, reuniting their forces after the long separation effected through the rapid development of high speed modern civilization. The growth of modern industries and of modern ideas of life, political and social, deflected human aspirations from the ideal to the practical. Periods of transition usually represent the decentralization of creative forces, a pulling apart, and a separate growth of each part prior to the final amalgamation in fuller, more receptive, union. Toward that union, and toward a more perfect adaptation of the æsthetic to the practical our arts now seem tending. Their ultimate progress, however, will depend primarily upon the patience, tolerance, and sympathetic understanding of the artists themselves.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SCRAMBLE FOR COKE BY BLAST FURNACES NOW

Few Steel Mills Have Been Compelled to Close on Account of Coal Strike

NEW YORK, June 26 (Special)—The scramble for coke on the part of blast furnaces and foundries, particularly the former, has been most aggressive in the steel industry during the last week. Whereas steel mills can use coal of almost any grade and from almost any locality, blast furnaces must use coke of good quality because this is employed not only as a fuel but chemically because of its pure carbon. Eastern coke brokers have been canvassing the Connellsville region thoroughly and were fortunate if they could pick up as much as five carloads. Where it is obtained, as high as $8.50, Connellsville, is paid, an advance of 50 cents, with some quotations of $9.

The Seaboard By-product Coke Company, Jersey City, which until now has been a veritable reservoir, has withdrawn from the market, except to favored customers. The New England makers of by-product coke at Everett, Mass., and Providence, R. I., have marked up prices 50 cents to $1 a ton. New prices are $13, delivered in New England, and $10 at ovens for delivery outside.

The Eastern Steel Company, which has depended upon eastern by-product coke, is searching through the Connellsville district for beehive coke to run its blast furnaces. It wants 500 tons daily and may have to shut down if unsuccessful. The effect of the coal strike has appeared more severe the past week than before. However, very few mills have yet had to shut down, though many have been kept from resuming.

Chicago Mills Busy

Mills in the Chicago and Ohio districts are busier than those in the east end probably average five per cent heavier operations. This is reflected in a greater apparent shortage of coal in the west, a higher level of steel prices, the diverting of much business to eastern mills that would normally have gone west. Railroads, automobile makers and oil tank and oil pipe users have afforded the bulk of western business.

Prices of steel sheets, one of the most heavily bought commodities, have been stabilized for the full third quarter by the announcement of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company that prices for August and September would be the same as for July. These prices are 2.40 cents a pound for blue-annealed sheets, 3.15 cents for black and 4.15 cents for galvanized sheets. Some of the independent steel companies ask as much as $5 a ton more and would probably ask more but for the price conservatism of the leading maker.

More foreign pig iron is being imported. Whereas British and Scotch iron have been the most prevalent kinds brought in heretofore, a Philadelphia iron house will bring in 3000 tons of French iron in July. Foreign iron has not yet become an actual market factor, though it has a certain influence, as domestic iron makers realize that should they advance iron prices $2 more a ton foreign iron would flood our markets.

Foreign Iron Prices

At present foreign iron is not much cheaper than domestic. Scotch iron is offered in Boston at $26, c. i. f., which means that it can be delivered only within a radius of 50 miles more cheaply than domestic brands. Foreign iron is too high in phosphorous content to suit domestic melters. It can be used to best advantage by cast-iron pipe makers and stove manufacturers. When other consumers use it they have to buy enough local low phosphorous iron to mix with it and thus reduce the relative percentage of phosphorous iron to mix with it and thus reduce the relative percentage of phosphorus.

Price advances amounting to 50 cents a ton have taken place in pig iron at Chicago and Philadelphia. At Chicago the lowest price on foundry iron is now $23.50; at Philadelphia, $25.50 is the lowest price for No. 2 X iron. The minimum price at Buffalo is rapidly firming from $23 to $24 and several furnaces have followed the lead of the Susquehanna furnace by marking up to $25. More sales at Birmingham, Ala., are being made at $20, furnace, though one furnace still quotes the old low price of $18.50.

So keen is the competition in pig iron in New England that all prices have been slashed for shipment to that district, eastern Pennsylvania furnaces having sold as much as $3 a ton under the market into that district. Furnaces at Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Alabama all feed iron to New England, which is regarded as the "iron dumping ground." Charcoal pig iron was advanced $1 a ton last week to $26, Michigan furnace. This iron is used for castings where considerable strain is brought to play such as in cast-iron car wheels.

Big Oil Tank Order

The largest purchase of the week involving steel was that of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, which ordered 65 oil tanks of 80,000-barrel capacity, which will require 18,000 tons of steel plates. It bought 50 tanks from the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works and 15 tanks from the Phoenix Bridge Company. The biggest structural steel project in the world at the present time is a bridge in the harbor at Sydney, Australia, which will require 70,000 tons of steel, on which American bridge companies will probably submit figures, bids to be opened in October.

The possibility of a railroad strike does not bother the steel makers as they do not take it seriously and have been hardened to strikes.

Copper Prices Easy

Copper showed no improvement last week. "Distress" copper was sold at ⅛c under the market price or at 13⅝c, delivered. Sellers are satisfied, however, because prices have not declined as rapidly as they rose in May. That month they made a net gain of 1c a pound, but during three weeks in June they have lost only ⅛c.

Consumption of copper is 20 per cent greater than during the pre-war period. The war surplus is dwindling rapidly and new copper from the mines resuming on April 1 will not come upon the market until August, by which time consumption will probably have increased.

The violent fluctuations of sterling exchange have slackened tin buying here which depends on the London market. London prices made a net gain of 5s for the week and the stability of prices was remarkable. One of the biggest cargoes of tin that ever arrived here from the Straits was being unloaded at New York, totaling 2500 tons. This had the effect of depressing tin for future delivery. Prices

Zinc has declined about $1 a ton in for spot were 31¼c, for futures, 31c. the last week and is sold at 5.30c a pound, East St. Louis.

Lead has been the most stable for many weeks and is sold at 5.75c a pound, New York, and 5.55c, East St. Louis.

DATE CROP LARGE AND QUALITY HIGH

NEW YORK, June 26—The coming crop of dates will be plentiful and of excellent quality, according to advices reaching this city from Basrah, Mesopotamia, center of the district from which come most of the dates imported into the United States.

Consumption of dates has greatly increased here in recent years, due to the fact that the date is eaten all year and is no longer confined to the holiday season. The first of the new crop dates will not reach this country until autumn.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4%
Outside com'l paper.	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l l'ns	4¾@5½	4¾@5½
Individ cus. col. l'ns.	5½	5½
	Today	Sat'day
Bar silver in New York..	70c	70⅛c
Bar silver in London....	35⅞d	35⅞d
Mexican dollars	53½c	54¾c
Bar gold in London	94s	93s 4d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	..	11-16
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Bengal	5
New York	4	Berlin	5
Philadelphia	4½	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	6
Richmond	4½	Christiania	5½
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4½	Madrid	5
St. Louis	4½	Paris	5
Kansas City	5	London	3½
Minneapolis	5	Rome	5½
Dallas	5	Stockholm	5½
San Francisco	4½	Switzerland	3½
Amsterdam	4½		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$38,000,000	$376,400,000
Year ago today	30,211,131	..
Balances	17,000,000	58,900,000
Bal. year ago today	12,219,841	..
F. R. bank credit	16,734,431	53,100,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3 %
30@60 days	3⅛@3
Under 30 days	3⅛@3
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3½@3⅛
30@60 days	3½@3⅛
Under 30 days	3½@3⅛
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3½@3⅛
30@60 days	3½@3⅛
Under 30 days	3½@3⅛

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.41	$4.38¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.41¼	4.38½	4.8648
Francs	8.38	8.43	.19.3
Guilders	38.10	38.25	.40.2
Marks	.002875	.002825	.23.8
Lire	4.65	4.6450	.19.3
Swiss francs	18.95	18.90	.19.3
Pesetas	15.43	15.49	.19.3
Belgian francs	7.95	8.03	.19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.00060	.00060	.20.26
Sweden	25.40	25.52	.26.8
Denmark	21.10	21.35	.26.8
Norway	16.02	16.50	.26.8
Greece	3.15	3.25	.19.3
Argentina	1.2350	1.2320	96.48
Russia	.0750	.0750	51.46
Poland	.0225	.0225	23.80
Hungary	.1025	.1025	20.30
Jugo-Slavia	.3325	.3350	20.30
Finland	2.21	2.22	19.30
Tzecho-Slovakia	1.9150	1.9150	20.26
Rumania	.64	.6450	19.30
Portugal	7.30	7.50	$1.08
Turkey	64.00	64.00	$4.40
Shanghai	79.00	79.00	108.32
Hong Kong	57.75	57.8750	78.00
Bombay	29.00	29.00	48.66
Yokohama	48.00	48.00	49.84
Brazil	13.60	13.75	32.44
Uruguay	80.8750	80.8750	103.42
Chile	12.75	12.94	36.50
*Calcutta	28.87	28.87	....

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

Public Utility Earnings

UTAH POWER & LIGHT

May:	1922	1921
Gross	$536,253	$523,410
Expenses	287,659	276,124
Net	248,594	247,286
Surplus	105,946	115,705
Twelve months:		
Gross	$6,724,960	$6,842,184
Expenses	3,452,290	3,638,375
Net	3,272,670	3,203,809
Surplus	1,675,033	1,628,875
Preferred divs	696,761	591,500
Balance	978,272	1,037,375

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC

May:	1922	1921
Gross	$930,728	$913,383
Net	304,472	288,935
Bal after charges	169,525	153,497
Twelve months:		
Gross	$11,827,177	$11,294,285
Net	4,010,103	3,193,066
Bal after charges	2,382,970	1,659,484
Hold. cos. proportion	1,321,378	847,170

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAY

May—	1922	1921
Gross	$11,201,934	$12,083,934
Net	3,475,333	3,256,964
Surplus	1,583,893	1,355,766

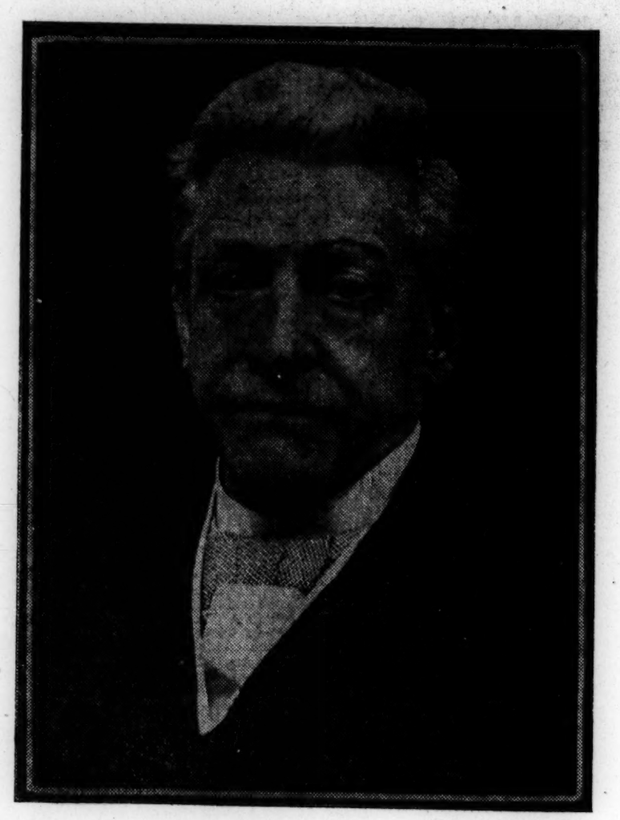

Photo by Russell, London

Lord Leverhulme

THE secret of Lord Leverhulme's success lies in his always going straight to the point. If an idea comes to him he spares no trouble or money in carrying it out. His father kept a small grocer's shop at Bolton in Lancashire, and William Hesketh Lever started his business career as his father's assistant at one shilling a week—cutting up bars of soap. That was in 1867. Afterward he became traveler for the firm and later still, in 1877, he started a wholesale grocer's store of his own at Wigan.

One day when still a young man the opportunity came to purchase a small soap factory. Mr. Lever at once seized it. From this it was but a step to Port Sunlight—that model town on the banks of the Mersey, which has acquired a world-wide reputation. Here he was brought into competition with the leading soap manufacturers in the country and, disliking the wastefulness of competitive advertising, conceived the idea of unifying the industry. In spite of strenuous opposition from the newspapers under the control of Lord Northcliffe, he gradually obtained control of one concern after another, until the greatest part of the soap trade of the entire world became one vast organization working under his guidance. Not content with this, his firm next bought up the Niger Company, started cattle ranches, whaling companies, even purchased ships so that now it is independent of all outside sources for the raw material required in the industry.

Having done all there is to be done with soap, Lord Leverhulme turned to other fields. One of his many estates is the Isle of Lewis in Scotland, where there is a large fishing population, and this gave him the idea of "Mac Fisheries, Ltd.," to market the fish. After the World War he spent enormous sums on this idea and today Mac Fisheries shops are all over the Kingdom.

WESTERN SHEEP RAISING EXPECTED TO HAVE REVIVAL

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—Frank M. Byrne, former governor of South Dakota, at present at the head of the Department of Agriculture of South Dakota, takes a hopeful view of the future of the sheep raising industry, especially during the next few years. The reported reduction in the number of sheep in a number of other countries, and the shortage of this year's lamb crop in the great sheep raising districts of the United States are regarded by him as important factors in the expected revival of the sheep raising industry in South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and other states.

In a bulletin issued by his department, Commissioner Byrne states that consumption of wool during March, 1922, was the largest since January, 1920, and, with that exception, the largest on record. He also states that consumption for the first quarter of 1922 showed a gain of 75 per cent over the similar period last year. The western lamb crop in the United States this year is said by him to have been only 75 per cent of normal.

Commissioner Byrne further states that wool has been rapidly increasing in price during the last few months, with range wools selling up to 40½ cents per pound, and fleece wools approaching 35 cents per pound. He expresses the opinion that indications point to a still stronger market later.

LOWER PRICES IN THE WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, June 26—Cooler weather and the probability of showers led to lower prices in the wheat market today during the early trading.

The opening price, which varied from ⅛c. decline to ½c. advance, with July 1.13⅜ to 1.13¾, and September 1.14⅝ to 1.14¾, was followed by a material setback all around.

Corn and Oats went lower with wheat. After opening ½c to 1c down, July 62¼c to 62½c, the corn market continued to descend.

Oats started ⅛c to ⅞c, off July 37c to 37¼c, and later underwent a further sag.

Provisions were weak in line with hog values.

CROP PRODUCTION TOTALS OVER BILLION

Farm crops valued at $1,421,100,000 were produced in the north central states, west of the Mississippi River in 1921, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

This is 20 per cent of the total value in 1921, according to the United States States in that year and compares with a value of $2,418,600,000, or 22 per cent of the total, in 1920, and with $3,584,100,000, or 23 per cent, in 1919. The states covered are Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

ROAD'S DEFICIT DWINDLES

The Texas & Pacific Railway reports for the year 1921 total operating revenue of $35,600,474, a decrease of $6,243,716, compared with 1920. After all deductions there was left a surplus of $318,627, compared with a deficit of $598,732 for 1920.

CANADIAN FLEET MAY PASS INTO PRIVATE HANDS

QUEBEC, June 24—President Kirkwood of the Kirkwood Steamship Company, Ltd., has placed before the Minister of Marine for Canada in London a proposition by which a group of British financiers would take over the Canadian merchant marine, build elevators at Canadian and British ports, and a flour mill at Quebec.

They ask the Government to guarantee interest on bonds to cover expenses involved; to sell the vessels at a fair price, and lower the grain rate from Winnipeg to Quebec to 12 cents a bushel, and from Winnipeg to Halifax to 18 cents.

The Canadian Government is to hold a first mortgage and the insurance on the ships. It is claimed this proposition would divert through Quebec 80 per cent of the tonnage going through United States ports, with exports to England, France and Italy.

COTTON MARKET BREAKS AGAIN

NEW YORK, June 26—The cotton market experienced a further sharp decline today on reports of continued good growing weather in the south, an easing market in Liverpool and a private crop report placing the end of June condition at 74.9, compared with 69.3 a month ago, and the indicated crop at 11,674,000 bales.

October contracts sold down to 20.82 during the middle of the morning, which made a decline of $3 a bale from the closing price of Saturday and a break of 213 points, or $11.65 a bale as compared with the high price of last week.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

May:	1922	1921
Oper revenue	$5,516,145	$7,294,703
Oper income	852,591	972,080
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenue	$30,581,541	$34,713,893
Oper income	4,103,994	2,954,482

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

May:	1922	1921
Oper revenue	$887,320	$1,205,911
Oper income	115,052	147,232
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenue	4,702,903	5,156,229
Oper income	470,370	95,397

NEW YORK CENTRAL

May:	1922	1921
Oper revenue	$26,526,625	$26,623,004
Oper expenses	21,349,137	20,505,564
Oper income	3,833,913	4,534,063
Five months:		
Oper revenue	129,095,374	129,711,239
Oper expenses	101,789,397	110,260,232
Oper income	20,190,353	11,775,742
Canadian Pacific:	1922	Decrease
Third week June	$2,969,000	$305,000
From Jan. 1	68,765,000	7,595,000
Grand Trunk.		
Third week June	$2,145,807	*$115,046
From Jan. 1	43,510,425	803,891
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh:		
Third week June	$232,206	$57,495
From Jan. 1	6,931,341	374,612

*Increase.

STEEL CONCERN STOCK INCREASE

The New York Stock Exchange has received notice from the Penn Seaboard Steel Company of an increase in its capital stock from $700,000 to $1,200,000.

OFFERING OF NEW YORK TELEPHONE PREFERRED STOCK

Closer Relationship Among Customers and Company One Object

NEW YORK, June 26—The New York Telephone Company offering of $25,000,000 6½ per cent cumulative preferred to subscribers and employees is the first preferred stock issued by it, and will be offered from employees and business offices. Every branch of telephone workers will participate in the stock campaign.

The stock may be obtained for $100 a share, plus interest accrued at the dividend rate, payable in cash or by partial payments as low as $5 a month. Interest at 6 per cent will be allowed on monthly payments until fully paid for. Maximum shares to any one person are restricted to 20, to ensure distribution to the widest extent.

Vice-Pres. J. S. McCulloh of the New York Telephone Company says: "The issue of preferred has a two-fold purpose—to obtain funds to help finance new construction to meet an always growing demand for service and to establish a closer relationship among telephone users, employees and management.

"We could readily dispose of this stock in large blocks to a relatively small number of investors, but prefer to give telephone users and employees the opportunity to become shareholders, which will give them a more direct interest in the company.

"The New York Telephone Company operates through New York State, northern New Jersey and a small portion of western Connecticut. Book figures Dec. 31, 1921, showed an investment of $443,495,000, with interest-bearing indebtedness of $157,953,000. Annual dividend requirements for the $25,000,000 preferred will be $1,625,000, and in 1921 net available for dividends was $13,244,543. The new issue is preferred as to both assets and dividends over the only other stock heretofore issued, which is common stock held by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

"Growth of the system operated in the past five years has been very rapid. The company on June 1, 1922, served users of 1,760,147 telephones, compared with 1,276,944 June 1, 1917. The present system handles 6,015,000 local and toll calls every day, a traffic 53 per cent greater than five years ago.

"Demand for the new service is still abnormal, and we believe that with telephone users having direct financial interest in the development of the system there is sure to result a broader, more co-operative and more valuable service than ever before."

STEEL SUBSIDIARY TO OPEN MINES AND FORM NEW TOWN

PITTSBURGH, June 26—The National Mining Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, will open two mines in Washington County, one in Carroll township, the other in Cecil township. Ginger Hill, 14 miles from Washington on the National Pike, has been selected as a site for a new town to care for the Carroll development, with 700 houses and a population of about 3500. It is understood it will be increased until the population reaches 10,000 and the number of houses 2000.

The corporation is opening up a block of 16,000 acres, the last big undeveloped tract in Washington County. This area was formerly held by H. C. Frick Coke and Mingo Coal companies, both United States Steel subsidiaries. National Mining has also secured the Star Coal Company, including the tipple at Courtney, and part of the Harbison-Walker holdings, the remainder of the latter property going to Pittsburgh Coal Company.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company has large holdings about five miles from Washington, with 100 acres of surface that would form an excellent location for a town. It is believed these holdings will become active soon.

WHOLESALE PRICES ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, June 26—The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board advanced during May 9 points, or 6 per cent. Figures are based on average prices for 1913 at 100. Imported goods advanced 4 points to 119, and domestic goods 9 points to 155.

ATCHISON WANTS TO BUY ROAD

WASHINGTON, June 26—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire control of the Santa Fe & Los Angeles Harbor Railway by lease or by purchase of all its capital stock.

LONDON STOCK MARKET TRADING RESTRICTED TODAY

LONDON, June 26—Because of the fortnightly settlement, trading in securities on the Stock Exchange was restricted today. Business was suspended from noon until 1 p. m., out of respect to Field Marshal Wilson. There was a feeling of reserve throughout the city and caution was used in the making of commitments. The assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a depressing effect on French and other Continental issues which were weaker.

The oil group was harder in spots. Royal Dutch was 40¼, Shell Transport 4 11-16 and Mexican Eagle 3⅜. Adjustments were responsible for mixed fractional charges in home rails. Dollar descriptions were steady.

Argentine rails were strong on repurchases. Rubbers dull and unchanged. Kaffirs were steady today. Industrials were without feature and alterations narrow. Hudson Bay was 6⅞. Some gilt-edged descriptions were firmer.

Consols for money were 56⅞. Grand Trunk 1¼. De Beers 11½. Rand Mines 2½. Money 2 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills and three months bills 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

PARIS, June 26—The decline in franc exchange which has taken place was fully anticipated here, and is expected to continue. Government support of exchanges has now been withdrawn because of the deficiency of funds abroad, and cotton purchases have been heavy, due to low stocks on hand and anticipation of higher prics.

Official inquiries have already been made in Rumania for wheat in view of the condition of home crops, but it is certain France will also have to purchase some wheat in the United States. Orders for copper and other metals are being placed in expectation of higher prices.

The bulk of American speculative accounts in francs have been liquidated, and commercial accounts are practically stationary, due to decreased activity of buyers on account of high prices.

The tourist influx is fairly heavy, but their purchases of luxuries are less than last year.

EASTERN STEEL TO DO FINANCING

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—In connection with the proposed purchase by the Eastern Steel Company of the Warwick Iron & Steel Company for $1,500,000, or $10 a share and accrued dividends, Eastern Steel will do some financing. It is planned to create a new mortgage, carrying the authorization for $8,000,000 bonds, of which amount $4,000,000 to $4,500,000 may presently be issued. Of the amount so issued, something more than $2,000,000 would refund the outstanding 5 per cent bonds under the existing mortgage, which are callable at 110, and proceeds of about $1,500,000 new bonds would be used to pay for the Warwick Company. The rest may remain in the treasury for future use.

The date for the meeting at which the Eastern Steel stockholders will vote on the proposition is expected to be Sept. 2.

DIVIDENDS

Dwight P. Robinson Company, regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Union National Gas Corporation, regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Commonwealth Finance Company declared stock dividend of 10 per cent on common for quarter ended June 30 in lieu of cash dividends and the regular semi-annual of 3½ per cent on preferred, both payable July 15 to stock of record June 30. In the last two quarters quarterly distributions of $1 a share regular and 75c. extra were made on the common.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company declared extra of 3¾ per cent on common and of 1¾ per cent on preferred, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, regular quarterly of $1.75 a share on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 13.

Canton Company, extra of 50 cents a share, in addition to usual semiannual of $3 a share, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 28.

Worcester Consolidated Street Railway declared semi-annual of $2.50 a share on preferred, payable July 1 on stock of record June 20. This makes the second dividend this year, $2.50 having been declared last April, which reduced the dividends in arrears to $17.50.

United States Radiator Corporation initial dividend of $1 a share on common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15, and the usual quarterly of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

BIG FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE SEEN FOR 1922

Estimated That American Exports Will Exceed Imports by $1,140,000,000

Whatever may be said about the United States foreign trade in the fiscal year which ends with the current month, its "favorable trade balance" or excess of exports over imports will far exceed that of any year prior to the war. The biggest "favorable trade balance" that the United States ever had prior to the war, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, was $666,000,000 in the fiscal year 1908, $665,000,000 in 1901, and $653,000,000 in 1913. In the fiscal year 1914, all of which elapsed before the beginning of the war, the excess of exports over imports was $470,653,000, and in the fiscal year which ends with this month will be approximately $1,140,000,000, or 140 per cent over that of the year preceding the war, and nearly 100 per cent above that of any pre-war year.

Balance in Billions

The $1,000,000,000 line in the "favorable trade balance" was first crossed in the fiscal year 1915, and the excess of exports over imports rapidly mounted during the war to a little over $2,000,000,000 in 1916, $3,500,000,000 in 1917, $3,000,000,000 in 1918, and a little over $4,000,000,000 in 1919, dropping to $2,870,000,000 in 1920 and $2,862,000,000 in 1921, while for the current year it will, as above indicated, approximate $1,140,000,000, all of these figures relating to the fiscal year.

"Favorable trade balances," adds the Trade Record, have been the rule in the United States foreign trade since the development of the great Mississippi Valley as a producer of the foodstuffs and manufacturing materials which the world requires, and of factories which supply the big increase in exports of manufactures.

In the long period from 1790 to the beginning of 1874 imports almost continuously exceeded exports; since the beginning of 1874 exports have almost continuously exceeded imports. In 70 of the 84 years from 1790 to 1874, imports exceeded exports; in 44 of the 48 years since 1874, exports exceeded imports. The excess of imports over exports from 1790 to the beginning of 1874 was, in round terms, $2,300,000,000, while the excess of exports over imports from the beginning of 1874 to date exceeds $31,000,000,000.

Railroads Big Factor

This change from a practically continuous excess of imports to a practically continuous excess of exports, which dates from 1874, is at least simultaneous with the development of the American railroad system which brought the great producing interior in close touch with the water's edge, the railways of the country having aggregated in 1872 only 66,000 miles, compared with 266,000 at the present time.

The imports into the United States from the beginning of 1790 to the end of the fiscal year 1922 aggregate $74,066,000,000 and the exports $103,734,000,000; the excess of exports for the entire period aggregates some $29,668,000,000.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	June 24 1922	May 24 1922	June 25 1921
Wheat, No. 2 spring	$1.63	$1.75½	$1.64½
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.29	1.42½	1.55
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79	.79¼	.79
Oats, No. 2 white	.47½	.50	.49½
Flour, Minn. pat.	8.00	8.75	9.50
Lard, prime	12.30	12.00	11.40
Pork, mess	28.50	24.50	24.50
Beef, family	15.50	15.50	19.00
Sugar, gran	6.20	5.30	5.40
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	27.32	26.26	25.50
Silver	.70¼	.72¼	.53¾
Lead	5.75	5.50	4.40
Tin	31.25	31.00	29.00
Copper	13.75	13.75	12.75
Rubber, rib sm. shts.	.15	.13⅞	.11⅛
Cotton, Mid Uplands	22.20	21.50	11.20
Steel billets, Pitts.	35.00	35.00	37.00
Print colths	.06½	.06¾	.04⅛
Zinc	5.675	5.55	4.725

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ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 112
A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on Saturday, July 1, 1922, to all stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1922. Payable by the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.
ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
8 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

OUR TELEPHONE NUMBER
Formerly Main 6220
Has been changed to
Congress 7500
Hornblower & Weeks
Established 1888
60 Congress St., Boston 9

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

OIL ISSUES CLIMBING TO HIGHER LEVEL

Mexican Petroleum Establishes New Record in the Stock Market

Mexican Petroleum's extraordinary movements were resumed at the opening of today's New York stock market. The first transaction at 184½ represented a gain over Saturday's final price of 3¼ points. In the next half dozen transactions, mainly in 100 share lots, the stock rose steadily to 190, or 4 points over the year's previous high record. After a slight reaction the stock made further upward progress to 194½, at which level profit taking caused a temporary halt.

Pan American Petroleum "A" soon rose 4 points with a 3-point gain for the "B" issues. Other oils, Royal Dutch excepted, were moderately strong and Studebaker, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Virginia Carolina Chemical rose from large fractions to 2 points with some of the popular rails.

Specialties Prominent

Mexican Petroleum reached 4¼ points from the high of the first half hour but later bounded forward again to 199. The brief setback in that stock occasioned selling of other oils as well as steels, equipments and motors.

On the fresh advance motor equipments and specialties were most prominent. Kelly Springfield, Keystone, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber rose 1 to 2 points, with gains of 1 to 3 points for American Sugar, Postum Cereal and kindred shares.

There was little demand for the rails, but that group showed further firmness. Call money at 4 per cent, compared with last week's final quotation of 5 per cent.

Mexican Petroleum Soars

Mexican Petroleum gave another remarkable demonstration of rising strength after midday, climbing to 204½. Street opinion varied as to whether the bulge in the stock was a result of the run in of the short interest which had pushed its operations too far, or a response to the optimistic utterances of the president of the company as to earnings and future market value.

Meantime the balance of the list crept steadily upward, Sterling Products rising 3 points and Atlantic Gulf, Studebaker, American Sugar, Famous Players, Sears Roebuck and American Brake Shoe 2½.

Dividend-paying railroads also were substantially higher, Great Northern preferred, New York Central and Louisville & Nashville rising 1½ to 2½.

Bond Prices Higher

Prices continued to move mainly upward in the bond market but the list was lacking in special features.

Liberty issues were firm and Mexican 4s rose 1 point, but European loans, including the French Municipals, were easier.

Kansas City Southern 5s, Pennsylvania general 5s, St. Paul refunding 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 5s, Montana Power 5s and Cuba Cane 7s and 8s averaged 1 point gains.

Heaviness was shown by Colorado & Southern 4½s and Atlantic Fruit 7s.

Except for profit taking in Mexican Petroleum, the final hour developed no particular feature. Pan-American Petroleum stock extended its gains and investment rails generally were strong. The list as a whole was firm, showing no decided change from Saturday. Mexican Petroleum at its high of 204½ was 23¼ points above Saturday's close. The closing was firm.

Total sales were 785,700 shares, compared with 778,600 Friday and 896,700 Thursday.

SAN DIEGO IS GROWING PORT

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 19 (Special)—Recorded as the largest port business for any one month of this year, 46,000 tons of merchandise, valued at $2,430,377, were handled over San Diego's docks in May. Principal imports during the month were agricultural products and sea food, while building materials and foodstuffs made up the bulk of the exports.

Ninety-four motor, steam and sailing vessels entered the harbor in May with a net tonnage of 123,156. Ninety sailings were recorded, of which 36 were government-owned craft.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines	.06	.06	.06
Ahumada	4½	4½	4½
Bagdad Silver	22	15	18
Boston Ely	79	77	79
Boston-Wyo	88	88	88
Boston & Montana	16	15	16
Daddy	3	3	3
Chief	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
Crystal Copper	38	35	35
Can Cop	60	60	60
Con Cop	80	80	80
Gadsen	5	5	5
Denbigh	3	3	3
Nev Cen	36	33	33
Eureka	62	61	62
Ind Lead	4⅛	3½	4⅛
Jerome Verde Dev	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Mex Sea ctfs	3	3	3
Nev Cen	99	99	99
Shea	12	12	12
So States	21	20	21
Mohican	20	19	20
Mutual	40	30	40
Ruby Cons	.05	.04	.04
Texana Oil	29	27	28
Verde Mines	3½	3½	3½
Verde Cent			

Sales, 83,700 shares.

SALES OF APPLIANCES EXPAND

CHICAGO, June 26—Sales by the Public Service Corporation of Northern Illinois of electric and gas appliances during the first five months of this year increased 5% per cent. Every month has shown a gain, and May broke all records with .15 per cent.

PETROLEUM IMPORTS

LONDON, June 24—Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended June 19 were 18,000,000 imperial gallons.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jne 26	Last Jne 24
Adv Rumley	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18¾	....
Adv Rumley pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½	....
Air Reduction	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	....
Ajax Rubber	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Allied Chem	68	68	68	68	....
Allis Chalm	49¼	50	49¼	49¾	49¾
Am Ag Chem	39½	39½	39½	39½	39¾
Am Beet Sug	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	....
Am Brake Sh	61	61	61	61	....
Am Can	47	47½	46⅞	46⅞	47
Am Car F	163	163	163	163	163
Am Chicle	9⅜	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
Am Hide & L	14	14	14	14	....
Am H & L pf	68	68½	68	68½	....
Am Ice	106	106	104	104	105
Am Inter Corp	43¾	43¾	42¼	42¼	....
Am La France	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	....
Am Lin Oil	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	....
Am Loco	113	113½	113	113½	....
Am Saf Razor	6½	6½	5⅞	6	6
Am Ship & Com	19¾	19¾	19	19¼	18¾
Am Sm & R	60¼	60¾	59⅛	59¾	59¾
Am Steel Fdys	36⅞	37¾	36¾	37⅜	....
Am Sugar	79	80¾	78¾	80⅝	78¾
Am Tel & Tel	120½	120½	120½	120⅝	120½
Am W W & E	14	14¼	13¾	14¼	14
Am WW 6% pf	33¼	34¼	33¾	34⅜	33
Am Woolen	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	89¼
Anaconda	52	52⅜	52	52⅝	51¾
Assets Real	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
Atchison	99½	99¾	98¾	99¾	99¾
Atchison pf	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅜	91⅜
Atl Birm & A	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
Atl Co Line	103	104	103	103½	....
Atl Fruit	3¼	3½	3	3	3¼
Atl G & W I	39	41¼	39	40¾	38¾
Atl G & W I pf	28	29	28	28¼	....
Austin Nich	27	28¾	27	28¾	26¾
Austin Nich pf	85	88	84½	88	....
Auto Sales	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Baldwin	113¾	114½	113¾	113¾	113½
Balt & Ohio	50⅜	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	50⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	....
Barnsdall A	36¾	36¾	36	36	36
Beth Steel A	72½	73⅜	72¾	73⅜	....
Beth Steel B	75⅜	76½	75¾	75¾	75¾
Booth Fish	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	....
Br Em St 1 pf	71	71	71	71	....
Bklyn Edison	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
B R T	26½	26½	26½	26½	25¾
B R T ctfs	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	....
Brown Shoe pf	91	91	91	91	....
Burns Bros A	130¾	131	130¾	130¾	....
Burns Bros B	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	....
Butte Cop&Z	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
Butterick	23	23	23	23	22⅜
Caddo Cen Oil	12	12	12	12	....
Cal Pack	76	76¾	76	76¼	....
Cal Petrol	64¾	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	65¾
Callahan Min	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾	....
Can Pac	139¾	139¾	138	138	139¾
Cent Leather	37¼	38¼	37¼	38⅝	37¾
Cent Leath pf	70¼	70¼	70½	70½	....
Cerro de Pasco	35½	35¾	35¾	35½	....
Cer-Teed P	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½	....
Chandler Motor	69¾	71⅝	69¾	70¼	69¾
Ches & Ohio	66⅛	68¼	66⅛	67¾	66¾
Chic & Alton	10¼	10¾	10	10	10¼
Chic & Alton pf	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17⅜	16⅝
C C C & St L	71	72¾	71	72¾	71
CCC & StL pf	92	92	92	92	90
C E Ill new	35½	35¾	35¼	35¾	35⅜
Chic & N W	75	75¾	75	75⅝	74⅜
Chic & Nor pf	113	113	113	113	....
Chi Gt West	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
Chi Gt West pf	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
C M & St P	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅝	26⅜
C M & St P pf	42¼	43¼	42¼	42¾	42¾
C R I & Pac	42¾	43	42½	42¾	42¾
C R I & P 6% pf	80	80	80	80	79½
C R I & P 7% pf	94	94½	93⅞	94	94
Chile Copper	21¾	21¾	20⅞	21⅝	21¾
Chino Copper	29	29⅛	29	29	....
Chi Pneu Tool	67	67	67	67	....
Cluett Pea	53½	53½	53	53	....
Col Fuel	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	....
Col Gas	86⅜	86⅝	86	86⅜	86⅛
Col Graph	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Col Graph pf	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	....
Col South	46	46	46	46	....
Col South 1 pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	....
Comp-Tab-Rec	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	....
Consol Gas	116	116½	116	116½	115½
Consol Textile	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	11¼
Cont Insurance	85	85	84¾	84¾	....
Corn Products	103¾	105¾	103¾	104	103¾
Corn Prod pf	117	117¾	117	117¾	....
Cosden Co	47¼	47¾	45¾	46⅝	47⅜
Crucible Steel	72¼	73¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Crucible pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	....
Cuba Cane	16⅞	17	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜
Cuba C S pf	34½	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Cuban Am Sug	24¼	25	24	24	24
Davison Chem	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	45
De Beers	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	20¾
Del & Hud	120⅜	121	120½	121	....
Del Lac & W	127	127¾	126	126	127
Dome Mines	30¾	30⅞	29¾	30⅜	30⅝
Dupont Co	130	130	130	130	130
East Kodak	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¾
Elk Horn Coal	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	....
El Stor Bat	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	....
End Johnson	80	80	79¾	79¾	79¾
Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Erie 1st pf	23¾	23¾	23	23⅜	23⅜
Erie 2d pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Fairbanks	18	18¾	18	18¾	....
Famous Play	79¼	80¾	79¼	80¾	79
Fam Play pf	92¾	93	92¾	93	....
Fiske Rubber	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Freeport Texas	23	24	22	23⅜	23⅜
Gen Asphalt	66⅛	67¼	65¾	65¾	66
Gen Asphalt pf	100¾	102¾	100¾	100¾	102¼
Gen Electric	165	167	165	167	166
Gen Motor	13¾	14	13¾	14	13¾
Gen Motor pf	82	82	82	82	....
Gen Motor 6%d	81	81	81	81	81¾
Gen Motor 7% d	94	96	94	95¾	....
Glidden Co	15	15½	15	15⅜	....
Goodrich	38¾	40¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Greene-Cananea	30⅛	30⅝	29	29	....
Great Nor Ore	38½	39	38½	39	38
Great Nor pf	80¾	81¾	80	81¾	79¾
Guantanamo S	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
Gulf Steel	78¾	81¾	78	78	78¾
Habirshaw El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
Hendee Mfg	22	22½	22	22¾	21
Hoffman Mach	23	23½	23	23	22¾
Homestake	69	69	68½	68½	....
Houston Oil	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	76
Hudson Mot	21¾	22¼	21¾	21¾	21¾
Hydraulic Stl	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
Illinois Cent	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	104¾
Ill Cent pf A	107⅜	108¾	107⅞	108¾	107¾
Ill Cent rts	¾	⅞	¾	⅞	⅝
Indiahoma Ref	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Inspiration	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
Interboro Cons	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	....
Interboro C pf	3¼	3½	3¼	3¾	3¾
Int Ag Corp pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	....
Int Cement	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	....
Int Comb Eng	23¾	23¾	23	23	....
Inter Harv Co	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
Int & Gt Nor	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
Inter Nickel	16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¾
Inter M Marine	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Inter M M pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Inter Paper	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
Int Pap pf sta	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	....
Invincible Oil	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅞
Iron Products	31	31	30	30	30¾
Island O & Tr	1⅜	1⅜	1	1	1
Kan City So	25	25	24¾	24¾	25½
Kan City So pf	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	57¾
Kan & Gulf	5½	5¾	5	5½	5½
Kayser J	40	41¾	40	40¾	40¾
Kelly Spring	48¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	48
Kelsey Wheel	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	....
Kennecott	33¾	34½	33¾	34	34
Keystone Tire	15⅜	16¾	14¾	16⅜	15
Kresge S S	135	135	135	135	134½
Laclede Gas	79½	79½	79¼	79½	....
Lack Steel	73	73¾	73	73¾	73
Lake E & W	34	34	34	34	....
Lake E & W pf	62	62	62	62	62
Lee Rubber	29¾	30½	29½	30½	....
Lehigh Valley	64¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Lima Loco	107¾	108	107¾	108	....
Lima Loco pf	113	113	112¾	113	....
Loew's Inc	15	15	14¾	14¾	15
Loft Inc	12¼	12½	12⅛	12¼	....
Loose-W Bis	42	42	42	42	....
Louis & Nash	118¾	121¾	118¾	121¾	118¾
Mack Truck	52	52¾	52	52	51¾
Mackay Cos pf	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	....
Mallinson	9⅞	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾
Mallinson pf	89¾	90	89¾	90	....
Man Elv Gtd	48	48	47	47½	48
Mkt St Ry pf	34½	34½	34¼	34½	....
Mkt St Ry pr pf	59¼	61	59¼	61	....
Marland Oil	43¾	45	43¾	43¾	44
Marlin Rck Cr	17	17	17	17	....
Martin Parry	31	31¾	30¾	30¾	....
Math Alkali	43	43	42¾	42¾	....
Max Mot A	67	67¾	66¾	66¾	67¾
Max Mot B	24	24¾	23¾	24½	23¾
May Dept Strs	116¾	117¾	116¾	117¾	....
McIntyre Por	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
Mex Petrol	184¼	204½	184	195	181¾
Mex Pet pf	97	97	96	97	94¾
Miami	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	....
Mid States Oil	14	14	13¾	13¾	14
Midvale	33	33¾	33	33¾	32¾
M K & T	11	11¾	11	11¾	....
M K & T pf w i	17	17¾	17	17¾	....
Mo Pacific	38¼	38¾	38½	38½	38¼
Mo Pacific pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Mont-Ward	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	54
Nat Acme	22	23¾	22	22½	21¾
Nat Biscuit	18	18	18	18	....
Nat Biscuit pf	123	123	123	123	....
Nat Clo & S	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	40
Nat C & S pf	88	88	88	88	....
Nat Conduit	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	....
Nat En & St	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	....
Nat Lead	94	95¼	94	94¾	93¾
N Ry Mex 2 pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
Nevada-Cons	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
N O T & Mex	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	69¾
N Y Air Brake	74½	74½	74½	74½	....
N Y Central	95	96¾	94½	95¾	94¾
N Y, C & St L	74	74	74	74	....
NYC&SL 2 pf	80	80	80	80	....
N Y O & W	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	27½
N Y N H & H	30¼	30¾	30	30	30¼
North America	62	63½	62	62½	....
North Amer pf	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	....
Northern Pac	76¾	77¾	76	76	76¼
Norf & West	107¼	108	107¾	108	106¾
Ohio B & B	9	9	9	9	9
Ohio Fuel	52	52	52	52	....
Okla Pr & Rf	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼	....
Ontario Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	....
Otis Steel	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	....
Owens Bottle	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Pac Dev Co	35	35	35	35	....
Pacific Oil	7¾	7¾	7	7	7
Pan-Am Petrol	58	58¾	57¾	58¾	57¾
Pan-Am Pet B	80¾	86½	80¾	85¾	80
Panhandle P&R	76	82¾	76	80¾	75
Pennsylvania	9	9	9	9	8¾
Penn Seaboard	42¾	42¾	42	42½	42¾
Pere Marquette	9¾	9¾	8¾	9	9¼
Pere Marq pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½	31¾
Phila. Co	69	69	69	69	....
Phillips Pet	38¾	38¾	38	38	38¾
Pierce-Arrow	52¾	52¾	51	51¾	52¾
Pierce-Ar pf	19	19¾	19	19¾	18¾
Pierce Oil	37¾	37¾	36¾	37¼	....
Pitts Coal	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
Pitts Steel pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Pitts & W Va	37¼	37¾	36¾	37	37¾
Pond Crk Cl	23	23	23	23	23
Postum Cer	79½	81	79¼	81	....
Postum Cer pf	108¾	108¾	108	108	....
Pr Steel Car	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Prod & Ref	49	49	47½	48¾	48¾
Pullman Co	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120
Punta Sugar	49	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¼
Punta rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Pure Oil	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Pure Oil 8% pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Ry St Spr pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	....
Rand Mines	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	26½
Remington Typ	35	35	35	35	35¼
Ray Consol	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Reading	74	75¾	74	75¼	74¼
Reading 1st pf	52	52	52	52	52
Replogle Steel	32	32	31¾	31¾	31¾
Rep I & Steel	71¾	71¾	71	71¾	70¾
Rep I & Steel pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	93¾
Republic Motor	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	....
Reynolds Spr	48	48	48	48	....
Royal Dutch	59¼	60¾	59	59¾	59¾
St Joseph Lead	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	....
St L S F	27¾	28	27¾	28	27½
St L & S W	28	28	28	28	28
St L & S W pf	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	44¾
Santa Cec S	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	....
Seab A L	7	7	6¾	7	7
Seab'd A L pf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	....
Sears-Roebuck	76	77¾	76	76¾	75¾
Seneca Copper	14	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Shell Trans	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	....
Sinclair	33½	33¾	32¾	33	33
Sou Pac	90¾	90½	89¾	89¾	89¾
Southern Ry	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¼
South Ry pf	55¾	56	55¼	55¾	55¾
Spicer Mfg	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
Stand Mill pf	90¾	90¾	90½	90¾	....
Stand Oil Cal	105¾	106¼	105	105¾	106
S O of N J	185	185	183	184	185
S O of N J pf	116¾	116¾	116	116	116
Sterling Prod	50	52¾	49¾	50	49¾
Stewart & Warn	43	43¾	43	43¾	....
Studebaker	129½	130¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Submarine Boat	8	8¾	8	8¼	7¾
Superior Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Superior Steel	33	33	33	33	32½
Sweets Co	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Tem C & F	25½	25½	25½	25½	....
Tenn Copper	11	11	10¾	11	10¾
Texas Co	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	47¾
Tex Gulf Sulp	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	47¾
Tex & Pac	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	27¾
Tex Pac C & O	27¾	27¾	27	27	27¾
Third Ave	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	....
T St L & W Ctf B	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
T St L & W pf	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	....
Transcont Oil	15	15¾	15	15	15
Un Bag & Pr	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
Union Oil	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Union Pac	138¾	138¾	137¾	138¼	138¼
Union Pac pf	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	....
Union Tnk Car	97½	97¾	97¼	97¾	....
United Fruit	138¾	139	138¾	138¾	....
Un Ry I Co	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
Un Ry I Co pf	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	26½
U S C I P	29¾	31¾	29¾	31	29¾
U S Rubber	62	64¾	62	63	62
U S Sm & Ref	40¾	40¾	40	40	40¾
U S Steel	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	98¾
U S Steel pf	120¾	120¾	120	120	....
Utah Copper	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¾
Utah Securities	16½	16½	16¼	16½	....
Vanadium	45	45¾	45	45¾	....
Vir C Chem pf	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	....
Vivaudou	12¾	13½	12¾	13¾	12¾
Wabash	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¾
Wabash pf A	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
Wabash B	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	....
Westingnouse	60	60	60	60	60
West Elec pf	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	....
Western Pac	20¼	20¾	20½	20¾	....
W Pacific pf	59	59	58¾	58¾	58¾
W Union Tel	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
West Maryland	12	12¼	12	12½	11¾
W Mary 2 pf	20¼	20¾	20	20¾	20
Wheel & L E	14¾	14¾	14	14¾	14
W & L E pf	26¾	26¾	26	26	26
White Motor	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾
White Oil	9	9	8¾	8¾	....
Wickwr Spen	18¼	18¾	17¾	17¾	18
Willys-Ovrld	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Willys-Ovrld pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
Wilson & Co	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	....
Wis Cent	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	....
W'ton P & M C	49	49	49	49	....
Wright Aero	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

* Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	21.20	21.22	20.60	20.97	21.40
Oct.	21.20	21.31	20.75	21.11	21.40
Dec.	21.07	21.15	20.58	20.91	21.24
Jan.	20.90	21.00	20.37	20.79	21.10
March	20.90	20.90	20.37	20.66	21.01
May	20.72	20.72	20.20	20.38	20.84

Spots 21.50, down 40 points.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	21.26	21.33	20.55	20.98	21.51
Oct.	20.85	20.96	20.33	20.66	21.07
Dec.	20.50	20.64	20.04	20.33	20.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close Prev.
July	12.65	12.66	13.44	12.44	12.97
Oct.	12.32	12.36	12.15	12.16	12.65
Dec	12.09	12.09	11.94	11.94	12.41
Jan.	12.00	12.05	11.85	11.85	12.32
March	11.80	11.88	11.71	11.71	12.15
May	11.73	11.73	11.60	11.60	12.04

Spots, 13.00d., down 59 points. Sales 12,000 bales. Tone at close, barely steady.

Steel ingot production is at the rate of 33,000,000 tons a year, being 10 per cent or 15 per cent greater than when the coal strike began.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s	80	77
Ajax Rubber 8s	100⅝	100⅛
Am Ag Chem 7½s	103¾	103
Am Smelting 5s	92⅝	92⅛
Am Sugar 6s	101¼	100⅝
Am Tel & Tel cll 4s	91⅝	91
Am T & T 4s '36	85⅛	85⅛
Am Tel & Tel 5s	97⅝	97⅛
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s	114	114

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Price range for week ended June 24, 1922

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7600	Acme Coal ..	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
17600	Acme Packt..	58	49	51	+4
5200	Aluminum ...	24	18	21¼	—3¾
100	do pfd	100	100	100	
2300	Am Drug A..	2⅛	1⅞	2	
1200	Amal Leather	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
800	Am Haw S S.	27½	26½	26½	
10	Am Lt & Tr pf	99	99	99	
3400	Am Metals...	47¼	44¾	46⅝	+ ⅝
800	do pfd	105¾	104½	104½	—1
200	Am Writ Pap	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7500	Atlan Fruit..	2⅜	2	2¼	—1
1500	Beech Nut Pk	29½	27⅝	29½	+1¼
100	Bradley F Pt	29	29	29	—1
200	do pfdt	85	85	85	
100	Br-Am Tob c.	17	17	17	
800	Bklyn C R R..	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3400	Buddy Buds..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/16
1100	Car Lt & Powt	80	75	75	—6
25	Celluloid	98½	98½	98½	
25	do pfd.....	105	104	104	
22904	Chi Nipple A.	6¼	4⅝	5⅜	— ⅝
4200	Chi Nipple B.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
800	Cleve Auto...	31¼	30	30	
200	Conley Tin F.	13	13	13	— ⅛
1600	Cont Motors..	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
1000	Cuba Dom S.	10¼	9⅞	10	
600	Com Sol A...	45¼	44½	44½	
100	Clinch Coal..	24	24	24	
1500	Com Sol B...	40	38½	39½	
1200	Daniel Motors	13	10¼	12	— ¼
1700	Dort Mot Car	20	19½	19½	+ ¼
18500	Dubil Radio..	8½	7¼	8¼	+ ⅛
2200	Durant Motor	39¼	37⅝	37⅝	—1¼
500	do Ind	14¼	13½	13½	+ ½
3200	Fed Teleg	6¼	5½	5½	—1¼
200	Gardner Mot.	12½	11⅜	11⅜	
700	Gill Saf Raz.	217½	213	213	+5
200	Gl Aldan Coal	51½	51	51	
7300	Goldwyn Pict.	8¼	7½	7½	— ½
400	Goodyear Tire	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
400	do pfd	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
200	Goody T P pfd	70½	70⅜	70⅜	—1⅛
600	Grant Motor..	2⅜	1	1	— ⅛
4200	Hayes Wheel.	27⅝	28	28	
2200	Heyden Chem	1⅛	1	1	
600	Hud & Man.	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
22500	Inter. Carbon.	12½	10⅝	12½	+1
7200	Inter Rubber.	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2300	Lib McN & L	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
4200	Lincoln Mot .	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
100	Lima L rts wi	3	3	3	
1800	Mercer Motors	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
3500	do vtc.....	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
18500	Moon Motors.	11⅜	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
300	Motor Wheel.	14	14	14	
100	Natl Motor ..	2⅜	2	2⅜	
200	Natl Lea unst	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	N J Zinc	142	142	142	
200	N Am P & P	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
100	Phila Elec pfd	29¾	29¾	29¾	
2200	Packard Mot.	15¼	14⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
415	do pfd	89	87	88	+1
300	Peerless Mot .	49	49	49	+1¾
400	Perfection T .	4	4	4	+ ¼
2600	Philip Morris.	21	18½	19⅞	+2
1400	Pub Serv N J	106	104	104	—1½
1000	Pyrene Mfg..	11	10	10	
100	Penn C & C.	34	34	34	
28400	Radio	4⅜	4½	4⅝	
12400	do pfd	3½	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
18200	Reo Motors...	25¼	23⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
200	Repub Rubf..	70	65	70	+15
6	Saftey Car Hg	69	69	69	
500	Schulte Stores	36	36	36	
17500	South Cl & Irt	70	64	64	—5
100	Swift Inter...	19½	19⅛	19½	
2000	Tenn Elect P	14⅜	11⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
100	Tenn E P 2 pf	39⅜	38¼	39⅜	+2⅜
1500	Tenn R L & P.	3	2½	2½	
3000	Tob Prod Exp	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10600	Tob w i.....	60	55½	58	+ ⅝
11200	Tob A w i....	80⅞	77¾	79	
25	Todd Shidyds	71	71	71	
100	Torbensen Ax	27	27	27	
4000	Triangle Filmf	26	21	21	—9
800	Un Prof Shar.	8	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
3800	Un Ret Candy	7¼	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅝
8700	U S Lt & Heat	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7000	U S Ship Corp	6	6	6	—1
6000	US Steamshipf	9	7	7	+1
5600	Wayne Coal..	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7600	West E Chem	67	60	60	+1
200	Wm Davies A	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
500	Willys Cor 1pf	19¾	15	19	+1¼
100	do 1st pf ctfs	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅞

STANDARD OILS

15100	Anglo-Am ...	20¾	19⅜	20¼	+ ⅛
2300	Atlan Lobos..	11⅛	10½	10½	— ¼
185	Buckeye P L.	95	92	95	+4
35	Cumber P L..	135	130	135	
25	Crescent P L.	34¾	34¾	34¾	
235	Gal Sig Oil...	59	58½	58½	+1
145	Illinois P L..	173	173	173	—2
4710	Imp Oil (Can)	122	109½	117	+6
560	Indiana P L..	92	90	90	—2
59800	Inter Petrol ..	24⅜	21⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
300	Nat Transit ..	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
25	Northern P L	99	98	98	—2
80	Ohio Oil	305	295	299	—1
20	Prairie O&G..	600	581	581	
175	Prairie P L..	260	255	255	+9
75	So Penn Oil...	225	217	217	—3
30	Southern P L	95	94	94	
100	Penn M F....	37	37	37	
176100	S O Indiana..	112	105	108⅛	+ ¾
8500	S O Ky w i..	97	93½	93½	— ¾
1520	S O N Y.....	446	412	429	+19
15	S O Ohio.....	456	456	456	+41
500	Swan & Finch	37	37	37	+2
60	Vacuum Oil ..	427	410	410	+5

INDEPENDENT OILS

1200	Aetna Con ...	1½	1	1½	— ⅛
11200	Alcan Oil	7½	5⅞	7⅝	+1⅞
10000	Allied Oilt....	4	3	3	+1
2000	Allied O newt	25	22	22	
1000	Am Fuel O pf	1⅞	1	1	
1200	Ark Nat Gas.	10⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅛
24000	Boone Oil† ..	16	14	16	+1
92900	Bost-Wyom† .	91	83	89	+4
800	Brazos Oil....	2½	2⅜	1⅜	
200	Col Synd	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
19000	Carib Synd..	8	7¼	7½	+ ¼
20	Carib Trad...	10	10	10	
6500	City Service..	242	218	233	+ ½
8200	City Serv pf.	72½	65⅝	68⅜	+4
6510	Cit Serv B ct	24	21⅜	23¼	+1¼
200	Cit Serv B pf	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ¼
3500	Col Pet	1⅞	1	1⅞	+ 1/16
2500	Creole Synd..	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
2000	Cushing Petf.	5	5	5	
28500	Engineers Petf	40	36	37	—3
1500	Equity pf.....	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
42100	Federal Oil...	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/16
2300	Fensland Oil.	18	16¾	17¼	— ½
3400	Gilliland Oil..	5	5½	5¾	+ ⅝
33500	Glenrock Oil..	1½	1⅜	1⅞	+ 1/16
6000	Harvey Crudf	4	2	4	
142000	Hudson Oilf...	30	20	30	+8
10	Humble Oil...	173	173	173	
32000	Keys'ne Ran	113	79	113	+23
1500	Kirby Petrol.	7	6½	6½	— ¼
2000	Lance Creek..	3	3	3	
18400	Livingston Pet	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
18400	Lyons Pet...†	90	78	85	—5
2500	Maracaibo O.	21	19	20½	+1½
2400	Marine Oil ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	
200	Marland Ref..	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅝
34800	Mar. O Mex..	10	8	8½	+1½
54000	Meridian Petf	5	4	4	—1
1400	Merritt Oil ..	11¼	10½	10½	
500	Mex Eagle ..	15⅞	15¼	15¼	+1
47400	Mex Seaboard	42½	41½	47½	+5½
28700	do v t c ..	45	41⅝	45	+3
12000	Mexico Oil ..	2	1⅝	1⅞	+ 1/16
200	Mexico Pan ..	1	1	1	
1000	Mid Texco..†	8	8	8	
200	Midwest Oil..†	3	3	3	
4500	Mountain Pr.	16¼	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
100	Mount & Gulf.	100	98	100	—6
54500	Mutual Oil	11¼	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
100	Morten Petf..	50	50	50	
1000	Nat O N J..†	60	60	60	
13200	N E Fuel Oil	52½	43¼	43¼	+2½
200	New Mex L.	2½	2½	2½	
2000	New York Oil	33½	30	30	—1
300	Noco Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
30000	Noble Oilf ..	28	27	27	
	Nor Am Oil	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
100	Nor Am Oil..	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
5000	Ohio Rangert.	6	6	6	
205400	Omar O & G.	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ 1/16
100	Paragon Ref..	11	11	11	
13400	Pennok Oil ..	7½	5⅝	7⅝	+2
18000	Red Bankf...	23	21	22	+2
1000	Red Rockf ..	37	37	37	
900	Ryan Consol..	8	8	8	— ⅛

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5500	Salt Crk Prod	18	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10800	Sapulpa Ref .	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
200	Savoy Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
500	Seabrd O & G	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
11800	Simms Pet ..	9⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
23900	Skelley Oil ..	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
700	Shell Un O pf	96	96	96	
1000	Southwest Of.	3	3	3	
6500	South P&Rt .	21	15	17	—5
2200	Spencer Pet .	3	2	3	+ ⅛
41000	Stanton Oilt .	40	30	37	—3
6000	Skelly Oil rts.	6	5	6	
82400	Texon O & Lt	65	59	62	
600	Tidal Osage..	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
1000	Tidal Os n-v..	14	13	14	
4900	Turman Oil ..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
410	Ventura Cons.	34	32	32	+2
1800	Venezuela Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾	
1500	Victoria Oilt..	55	50	55	+5
1500	Whelan Oilt..	65	50	50	
2000	Western St!..	35	35	35	+1
14200	Wilcox Oil ...	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1400	Woodburnt ..	69	69	69	+3
1400	Wolley Pet ..	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	+ ¼
12000	Y Oil & Gast	17	16	16	

MINING

2800	Al Bri Col....	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
100	Alvarado	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1000	Am Commt ..	6	6	6	—2
7500	Am Exp	2⅛	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
300	Am-A Cor Ltd	20½	20	20	— ½
34000	Big Ledget ..	15	14	14	—4
84200	B & M Copt..	78	65	73	+3
90500	B & M Devt..	16	14	16	+1
1000	Caledoniat ...	7	7	7	
2000	Calumet & J†.	17	16	16	—3
17000	Canada Copt.	37	32	36	+6
14000	Candelariat ..	34	32	34	+1
100	Chief Cons ..	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12600	Col Emeraldt.	88	73	85	+8
1000	Cons Arizonat	5	5	5	+2
47700	Cons Cop Mt.	68	50	65	+10
2000	Con Nev Utf.	4	4	4	+2
17100	Cortes Silver†	100	98	100	
900	Cresson Gold.	2½	2½	2½	
100	Davis Daly ..	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6200	Divide Extt...	17	16	17	—1
5700	Dolores Esp..	2½	1⅞	2	— ⅛
100	Dundee Arizt.	50	50	50	
5000	El Salvador..	4	3	4	
2000	Ely Consolt..	8	8	8	
47000	Emma Silvert	2	1	1	—1
46300	Eureka Consf	38	25	37	+12
700	Gadsden Copt	90	87	90	+1
6200	Galena Min..†	28	20	24	—3
9000	Gold Cons...†	7	6	6	
5000	Gold Ore ...†	1	1	1	
6000	Gold States..†	43	41	42	+1
4000	Gold Florencet	17	15	17	—1
4000	Gold Zone...†	9	9	9	
2000	Hard Shell...†	17	17	17	—1
21000	Harmill Div.†	11	8	10	+2
1700	Hecla Mining.	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
1500	Holinger Gold	9	8¾	9	
2900	Howe Sound..	3½	3	3	— ⅛
160500	Ind Lead....	63	47	61	+12
5000	Iron Blossomt	29	27	29	+2
8100	J Verde Dev..	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅝
1000	Jim Butler..	5	5	5	
400	Kerr Lake....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6000	Knox Divided.	4	4	4	
1000	La Rose	33	33	33	
19000	Lone Star Mf	5	4	5	
3000	McKinley Dart	21	20	20	
4000	McNamara ..†	8	7	7	—1.
900	Magma Cop...	29¾	29	29¾	— ⅛
91000	Marsh Mining†	23	19	20	—3
3000	Mason Valley.	2½	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
6000	Mohican Copt	20	15	20	
2300	Mother L Cit.	9¾	9	9¼	—4
8000	Morrington ..†	16	14	16	
9000	Nahob Cons .	49	8	8	—3
3500	National Tint	40	35	38	—2
21000	Nev Ophir† ..	30	25	29	—1
10000	New Sil Hornt	9	7	8	+1
300	New Cornelia	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
3400	New Dom C.	2¾	2¼	2⅜	
500	New Mex Ld.	2½	2½	2½	
2800	Nipissing	6¼	6	6⅛	
1000	Ohio Copper!	10	10	10	+1
13000	P&Mt Shastat	23	21	22	
7300	Ray Herc M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8000	Rex Const ..	9	8	8	
1000	Rochester† ...	14	14	14	+3
1000	Red Hills Fl†	2	2	2	
1900	Sheldon Min .	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
17000	Silver Dalet .	38	25	38	+6
19000	Silver Horn† .	11	10	11	
1000	Silver Peert .	17	17	17	+2
6000	Silver Pickt .	17	16	16	—1
500	SoAm Pt & Gd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20000	Stew Minest .	9	8	9	+1
27300	Success Mint.	14	10	14	+4
4000	Tech Hughest	41	41	41	—4
1300	Ton Belmont.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— 1/16
16900	Ton Divide..†	83	77	83	+5
2300	Ton Extension	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Ton Midwayt.	10	10	10	
1000	Ton Mining...	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
4000	Ton Nor Star†	10	9	9	—1
100	Trinity Cop..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7000	Tuolomnet ...	70	62	62	—8
18500	Un Eastern ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1000	U S Contf ...	37	37	37	—2
300	Un Verde Ext	28¼	27½	28	+ ½
2700	Unity Gold...	3	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
12000	Volcano M†...	41	39	40	—4
7000	West End Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2000	West End Spt	2	2	2	
4000	West Domef..	11	11	11	+1
2000	White Capsf..	7	7	7	
300	Yukon Goldf..	92	88	92	+3

BONDS

28000	Allied Pack 6s	87½	83	83	— ½
6000	Allied Pac cfs	63½	63	63	— ½
33000	Al Pack 8s'30	96	94⅝	95⅞	+ ⅝
10000	Alumin 7s'25..	103⅞	103½	103⅞	
1000	Alumin 7s '33.	105½	105½	105½	
22000	Am Lt&T 6s.	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
10000	AL&T6s wwa..	100¼	100¼	100¼	
32000	Am Tel 6s'22:	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
72000	Am Tel 6s '24.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅜
34000	Am Tob 7s'23.	102½	102⅜	102½	
55000	Ana Cop 6s..	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅛
59000	An Cop 7s'29.	103½	102⅝	103⅛	+ ⅛
19000	AngA Oil 7½s	103½	103¼	103½	
112000	Armour 7s....	104⅜	103⅜	104⅜	+ ⅜
38000	At G W I 5s.	62½	61¼	62	+1½
3000	BeaverB 8s ct	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
75000	Beth S 7s'23..	104½	104¼	104⅜	
31000	Beth S 7s'35..	103	102⅜	102	+ ⅛
10000	B U G 6s'29..	105	105	105	
73000	B U G 7s'32..	110⅜	105½	105½	—3½
96000	Can NatRy 5s	98⅝	98½	98½	+ ⅜
1000	Can Pac 6s...	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+2
30000	Cent Stl 8s'41.	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
3000	Charc Iron 8s	95½	94	94	—2
1000	Cit Ser 7%dB	135	135	135	
9000	Cit Ser 7%dC	98½	96⅞	98	+4
12000	Cit Ser 7%dD	91¼	90	91¼	+1½
2000	Col Graf 8s'25	42	40	42	+2
28000	Comw P 6s'47	90	90	90	
10000	Con Gas 7s'22.	101	101	101	
85000	C G B 6s' 49..	100	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
6000	ConG Balt '31.	105½	105⅛	105¼	— ⅜
47000	C Textiles '41.	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
11000	Cop Ex 8s' 24.	102⅝	102¼	102⅞	+ ⅛
56000	Cop Ex 8s '25.	104¼	104⅛	104¼	
13000	CubTel7½s'41.	106⅜	105⅝	106⅛	+ ⅛
12000	Cudahy 7s '29.	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	+ ⅜
23000	Chi U St5s'63.	100	99¾	99¾	
20000	Cities Serv 8s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	
13000	Deere 7½s.....	100¼	99⅝	100¼	—1
199000	E F&G 6s '24.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
4000	Fed L Bk 4½s.	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
96000	Freeport T 7s.	140	132	132	—1
28000	R Gair 7s '37	98½	98	98¾	+ ¼
50000	Gal Sig Oil 7s.	104¼	103⅞	104¼	+ ¼
7000	G Asphalt 8s.	105	104½	104½	
261000	Goodrich T 7s.	102	100¼	101⅞	+1⅜
27000	Gr Trunk6½s.	105⅝	105½	105½	— ⅛
30000	Gulf Oil 7s...	104⅛	103⅞	104	
10000	HersC 7½s'30.	104	103	104	+ ¼
70000	Hood Rub 7s.	98⅜	97½	98⅜	+1⅜
42000	Humble Oil 7s.	101⅜	101	101	—¼
7000	Inter 7s, '21.	99⅞	97½	99½	+2½
180000	Int RT 8s,'22	90¼	87½	90¼	+2¼
16000	Kans G&E 6s	95½	95	95	
1000	KingsCOL 6½s	99	99	99	+ ¼
35000	Kenct Cop 7s.	104⅛	104½	104½	— ⅜
11000	Kan City 3½s.	101½	101⅜	101⅜	
55000	Lacl Gas 7s.	100½	100	100	— ⅛
3000	LigWchLev 7s.	101	100	100	— ⅜
41000	Mag Cop 7s.	110½	108¼	108½	—2
20000	Man Oil 7s,'41	96	95¼	95	
8000	Mor&Co 7½s.	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
5000	M&ME 7s. '42.	100	100	100	
20000	Nat Acme 7½s	97	96	96½	— ⅛
13000	Nat Cl&Sult8s.	103½	103¼	103¼	

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net Chg
11000	Nat Lea 8s .	99¼	99	99¼	— ⅛
54000	NY,NH&H 4s.	100	99⅝	100	+1
29000	do 7s, '25 wi	86⅜	86	86	
61000	Phil Elec 5½s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	+ ⅛
22000	Phil Elec 6s..	103½	103⅜	103½	+ ⅛
4000	PhP7½sw wa.	102	102	102	+ ⅛
3000	Pr&Gamb 7s .	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
55000	PuSNJ 7s,'42.	101⅜	100⅜	101	
85000	PunAlS 7s,'37.	106	104⅜	106	
4000	P&R 8s w wa.	102½	102½	102½	
14000	Saks Co 7s '42	98½	98	98¼	— ⅛
13000	Sears R 7s '22.	100¾	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
29000	Sears R 7s '23.	101⅞	101	101⅝	+ ⅝
24000	ShawSM 7s'31.	104	102¾	102½	
40000	Solvet et C 8s.	105⅞	105½	105⅝	+ ⅛
29000	Sothw Bell 7s.	102⅝	101½	102⅝	+ ⅜
26000	SO NY 6½s..	107½	107	107¾	
43000	SO NY 7s '25.	105	105	105	
4000	SO NY 7s '26.	105⅝	105¼	105½	— ⅛
6000	SO NY 7s '27.	103⅛	106	106¼	+ ⅛
7000	SO NY 7s '28.	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	+ ⅛
10000	SO NY 7s '29.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅛
4000	SO NY 7s '31.	109	108¼	109	
28000	Stewart W 8s.	108⅛	107⅛	108¼	+ ⅛
33000	Sun Oil 7s....	100⅛	100¼	100½	— ⅜
39000	Swift 7s '25..	102	101¾	101⅞	+ ⅛
27000	Swift 7s '31..	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
89000	Texas Co 7s..	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
5000	T Osage 7s'31.	101¼	100½	101¼	+ ⅜
47000	U Oil C 8s '42.	101	100½	100¾	— ⅛
111000	U Oil Pr 8s..	106	105	105¼	— ⅜
5000	Vacuum O 7s.	107⅛	107	107	
7000	Valvo O 7s '37.	99½	99	99	
124000	West El 7s..	109	108¾	108⅜	
24000	Winchester 7s.	101	100	106	+1

FOREIGN BONDS

34000	Brazil 7½s £100	86⅜	86⅜	86¾	+ ⅜
24000	do 7½s £1000	86¾	86⅜	86⅝	+ ¼
46000	C S S L 7s '42	86⅛	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
110000	C Monte 7s '52	97¼	97	97	
203000	C G P 1½s '52	92½	92	92	— ½
2000	Dom Rep 5½s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
5000	Italian Gov 5s	40½	40½	40½	
185000	K of S 8s '62	95½	95½	95½	
15000	Mexico 8s	13	13	13	—2
806000	do 4s	46	42¼	42¼	—4
38000	do 5s '94....	21¼	19	19	—3⅝
735000	NY,NH&H 4s fr	84½	82	84½	+3
130500	do 7s fr....	74	71	74	+3¾
2000	Phil Gov 5s..	105⅛	106⅛	105⅛	+ ⅜
150000	Rep of A 7s'28	100	99⅜	100	+ ⅛
2000	Rus Gov 6½s.	20	19	19	
1000	do 6½s	18½	18½	18½	—2¼
4000	do 6½s ct..	19	19	19	
261000	Swiss Gov 5½s	102½	102	102¼	
32000	Un Ry H 7½s.	106⅛	104	104	—2⅛

†Sales cents a share. °Odd lots.

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last—Jne 26	Jne 24
Ahmeek.....	61	61	61	61	....
Alloues.....	25	25	25	25	....
Am Ar Ch pf...	65	65¼	65	65¼	....
Am Pneumatic.	3½	3½	3½	3½	....
Am Pneu 2 pf..	17	17	17	17	....
Am Sugar Ref..	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	....
Am Sugar pf....	105½	105½	105½	105¾	105
Am T & T.....	120⅛	120⅜	120⅛	120⅛	120
Am Woolen pf..	109

AUSTRALIA WANTS TAXATION REFORM

Would Co-Ordinate Work of State and Federal Collections

MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Two proposals before the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, if adopted as now seems probable, will lower taxes measurably, and one also will reduce to a minimum the inconvenience to taxpayers resulting from the present complicated system of tax collections.

The first measure proposes sweeping reductions in defense expenditure; the second, co-ordination of the work of both federal and state bureaux.

At present, there are three departments in Australia—federal, state, and municipal, each of which works independently, and has elaborate machinery of its own. Both federal and state officials collect land tax and income tax, but each requires different information from the taxpayer, consequently it follows that there is a great deal more inconvenience than is necessary. The whole matter has been considered exhaustively by a royal commission on taxation, and its report has been presented to the federal treasurer.

This report recommends that the power to impose income tax shall be vested solely in the Commonwealth, and that to impose other existing forms of direct taxation—land, probate, succession, entertainments—shall be vested exclusively in the states. In addition, it is recommended that, from the time such an agreement is made, the Commonwealth shall retain all customs and excise revenue.

The report states that as an immediate and permanent surrender of any power of imposing taxation may be deemed inopportune, any proposal, either of partial or complete allocation of the subjects of taxation, should be inaugurated by a voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth and the states. This agreement would be for a term of years—10 is suggested—long enough for the disclosure and solution of any unforeseen difficulties.

During the currency of the agreement, both the Commonwealth and the states would continue to impose income taxes, but when it expires, this right would be vested in the Commonwealth alone. Until this time arrives, the Commonwealth would be the administrative and collecting authority for both federal and state income taxes, and to simplify this, uniform income tax assessments would be levied by each authority.

To facilitate any financial adjustments which might become necessary under this plan especially in the early years of its operation, the Commonwealth would grant such financial assistance as might be deemed mutually reasonable, upon terms to be arranged.

CO-OPERATORS' SALES DECLINE

MANCHESTER, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—When the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society balanced its accounts at the end of its first few months of existence in December, 1868, its balance sheet showed a capital, which included share, deposit, reserve, and insurance funds, of £1795, net sales of £9697, and a net profit of £42 12s. 10d. Its capital at the end of December, 1921, was £5,699,720, its reserve and insurance funds £1,034,577, and its annual sales £21,834,053.

Like its older relative, the English society, the Scottish society had to record a poor year in its report for 1921. "The trade of the society in its early years," says the report, "was confined solely to the distribution of groceries and provisions to retail societies, but in less than six years drapery and boots were added, and in 1882 furniture, ironmongery, and house furnishings generally. The first year's turnover gave the figure of £81,094. From this modest beginning, sales advanced step by step, year by year, each without a single exception being greater than its predecessor, until 1920 closed with a turnover of £29,559,314." To show the latter figures comparatively, a day's trade of the society's fifty-first year was equal to a year's trade of its first, the rate of increase being nearly 365 fold.

Seriously hampered as was business of every kind in Ireland by the grave social and political unrest so widespread during the earlier part of 1921, by the boycotts instituted, and by rapidly declining prices, it was not to be wondered at that the trade of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society during the year 1921 should have decreased by £552,398.

The sales of the Irish Society for 1919 amounted to £1,318,906; in 1920 to £1,671,116, and in 1921 to £1,118,718.

"It was hoped," says the society's report, "that with the arrangement of the truce in July last, trade would take a turn for the better; this hope, however, has not yet materialized. There is still considerable political unrest, which, of course, reacts unfavorably upon trading conditions. It is anticipated, however, that after a general election has been held, more settled conditions will prevail."

BRITISH PRISONERS AIDED BY SOCIETY

Positions Are Kept Open for Discharged Offenders

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 26—In recent years the reformative sides of the British prison system have been greatly developed. Every released prisoner is now given a new chance, and while he serves his sentence his dependents are looked after. This often means that he has a home to go to, which otherwise he might not have had.

The Central Discharged Prisoners Aid Society was formed four years ago, to link up the 50 local societies, which have existed for about half a century, to render them financial help, and to act as an advisory body.

The state supports its work by contributing 2s. for each discharged prisoner, the societies raising much more than this sum. In 1920 grants from public funds amounted to £4500, and £10,400 was raised by voluntary contributions. In the year 1920-21 of the 42,433 prisoners discharged, 16,650 were aided in various ways by the societies, suitable employment being found for 7226.

A meeting of the society in Middle Temple Hall had a sort of poetic justice in being held in the innermost, ancient shrine of the place where custodians of the law congregate for this function, in the interests of lawbreakers. The chief prosecuting counsel at the Central Criminal Court presided.

Mr. Justice McCardie expressed the deep interest taken by all His Majesty's judges in the work of reclamation. He confessed he never went round a great assize circuit without wondering, as case after case came before him, how much of the crime was due to destitution, lack of proper housing, proper food, clothing and education. He urged that judges should, when possible, bind over rather than commit to prison.

The secretary of the society mentioned that of the people who went to prison, 80 per cent were there because they could not pay a fine, and of those who went to prison for the first time 60 per cent never returned.

While heartily sympathizing with efforts at reclamation, Miss Margery Fry (Howard League for Penal Reform) urged that more should be done to prevent the manufacture of criminals. The indiscriminate use of prisons was a dangerous evil. Of 420 women in Holloway, 51 were first offenders, one, a girl of 18, having been sentenced to nine months for obtaining goods under false pretences. Of 4900 young people aged 16-21 convicted, only 640 were sent to Borstal institution. Nobody under 21 ought, she insisted, to be sent to an ordinary prison. Probation was insufficiently used. It ought to take its proper place as part of a national system for the prevention of crime.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Nanki-Poo's Graduation

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NANKI-POO was part collie and the rest just dog. The collie part made him affectionate, friendly, faithful, and intelligent; the just dog furnished endurance and determination.

Now Nanki-Poo belonged to "Doc," as the boys called him, but by mutual adoption, he recognized Dad, Doc's particular chum, almost equally his master. After these two, the whole Grafton High School claimed him, with the exception of Mr. Saunders, the principal. Between him and the dog there existed at best only an armed truce. Miss Wilson, the preceptress, usually managed by a restraining hand on Nanki-Poo or a politic word to Mr. Saunders, to keep an outward peace and prevent such an outburst as would result in Nanki's expulsion from school.

Nanki-Poo was looked upon as being as much a part of the study room as Doc or Dad. He knew the sound of the school bell. If it found him taking a run independently of his two usual companions, no matter in what entertaining dog society he might be, he obediently deserted and trotted off to school. At such times he was occasionally late. He seemed to know by the general air of the room when that happened and, with a glance in the direction of Doc's seat, would immediately seek out Miss Wilson, smiling up into her face—you know collies really do laugh—as if begging to be excused.

At Miss Wilson's amiable: "All right this time, Nanki, but you must be more careful after this," or an assuring pat on the head, he would go first to Doc's seat and then to Dad's. Finding both, he would settle down, sometimes with one boy, sometimes with the other, according to his dog's whim.

One day, when he was very late, Miss Wilson shook her head at him with a disapproving look, just as she did at the other members of the school when they were tardy without a good excuse.

"No, Nanki, I can't excuse your tardiness this time. I can only give you a permit."

Nanki understood her tone of disapproval; his tail drooped and he ceased to smile his collie smile, but stood meekly with head down, while she wrote a permit, just like those she gave the others, under similar circumstances:

Admit
Nanki-Poo
Tardiness not X
June 8. F. W.

He took the paper daintily in his mouth and carried it to Dad, who tied it to his collar, much to the delight of the school.

Some of Nanki-Poo's School Habits

Nanki always went to recitations with the two boys, all except Latin. They recited that to Mr. Saunders and he had forbidden Doc's bringing the dog to class. When it was time for that recitation—and Nanki always read the signs correctly—he followed to the study-room door, watched the class down the corridor; then, with a heavy, resigned thump, lay down in the doorway with nose pointed in the direction of the recitation room. When the bell sounded for the close of the period, he would bound down the corridor to return with the boys, leaping joyously from one to the other.

Miss Wilson was the only one, when the warm spring days came, to think to give the dog water, and Nanki learned to depend upon her for that attention. He taught Miss Wilson enough of dog language so she understood his wishes, and he could depend upon her to heed his first request, when he would follow her to the water-cooler in the hall near which she kept a drinking dish for him.

One day, public exercises, to which parents and friends were invited, were held in the study room. The place was crowded and Miss Wilson had stepped to the front of the low platform to begin the program, when Nanki trotted to her side with his collie smile and the "please-get-me-a-drink" expression.

She paid no attention to him at first, thinking he would understand that she was busy. She was depending upon the intelligent collie part of him; she did not reckon with the just dog, which was very thirsty and very determined.

Something had to be done, so Miss Wilson motioned to Doc, but Doc never had been the one to give Nanki water at school and he refused to follow his master. Finally, Miss Wilson saw that the exercises were likely to be held up indefinitely, so she made a laughing apology to the audience and went into the hall, Nanki dancing triumphantly at her side.

Mr. Saunders thought it a silly proceeding, although he could not help smiling, but everybody else was both amused and pleased over the affair.

A Great Disappointment

The last of June brought commencement and with it the end of school days for Doc and Dad, for both would be graduated in the class numbering nearly a hundred. Of course, Nanki would go, too, for the boys were planning to take him with them to college.

The entire class assumed that Nanki would be a part of all the exercises. The committee on the reception, given by the junior class to the graduates, had even sent an invitation through the mail, addressed in care of Doc. The girls were making all sorts of preparations for him, a garland of flowers, class colors, and all the rest for graduating day.

But they had reckoned without Mr. Saunders. The day before graduation he had said to the preceptress: "Miss Wilson, you are to see to it that that dog—he didn't even call him by name—doesn't appear tomorrow with the class. I hear they are planning to have him in the procession. Tell Doc he must see that he is securely locked up at home in the morning."

Although she knew what a disappointment it would be to all the class and especially to Doc and Dad, she knew that this was not a case for her to interfere in. Within her own study room, she had felt justified in going against Mr. Saunders' preferences, for he had said that, if she wished to bother with the dog there, he had nothing to say. But this was a different matter. A definite direction, from one over her in authority, must be obeyed without argument. She demanded that kind of obedience from her pupils and she recognized that she must be equally responsive. Only those who know how to obey are qualified to govern.

She thought best to tell only Doc and Dan of the order, for she knew what a commotion it would make. Of course, the boys were dreadfully disappointed, but they knew it was useless to argue the question. While Miss Wilson always was ready to listen to any case until the evidence was all in, when once her decision was reached, she was like the immovable hills in holding her position, if she was sure she was right.

Graduating Day

Is there ever a more delightful gathering of young people than that of a large graduating class from a hi school? Girls in white dresses, w arms filled with roses, boys in wh trousers and blue serge coats, with rosebuds in buttonholes, and the eyes of both boys and girls shining with the happiness and gayety of youth!

When the big class gathered in the room adjoining the hall where the exercises were to be held, it reminded Miss Wilson of a garden of flowers, played upon by a gentle summer breeze that kept them pleasantly fluttering. But a cloud passed over the teacher's face, as she glanced at the girl who held the garland tied with the class colors, for Nanki. She was sorry for her coming disappointment.

As the time for the exercises was almost at hand, Doc and Dad appeared "Is that dog locked up?" asked Mr. Saunders, in his usual abrupt way.

"Yes, sir," answered Doc.

A murmur of consternation passed around the room, which Miss Wilson immediately silenced by uplifted hand and the signal to form in line around the hall, as they had been drilled to do. When they were all in place, talking ceased for the numbering, to see that everyone was in place.

They hadn't reached 20 when, with a quick, joyous bark, Nanki bounded into the room and began running around the circle until he found Doc. He stood on his hind legs and left the marks of his dusty front paws on Doc's well-brushed blue serge coat.

"I don't know how he got out, sir." Doc looked appealingly toward Mr. Saunders, as though he were afraid there might be some suspicion that he had broken his promise.

Then Mr. Saunders showed that under his gruff manner he was human, after all.

"Well, it can't be helped now. Do you think you can keep him quiet? There isn't time to take him home."

Encouraged by his first yielding, the girl with the garland looked at Miss Wilson for permission and quickly tossed the ribbon-tied wreath over Nanki's head. Was there a little softening of Mr. Saunders' face as he saw the motion? But he said nothing.

The graduating exercises were like those of most large public schools. The teachers were on the platform, with the school board and the class on the front seats in the body of the hall, with Nanki lying quietly under the seats between Doc and Dad. There was music and an address by a prominent man, and then came the awarding of the diplomas.

The class was so large that they came to the platform in sections of 10 or 12. The group halted at the side. Mr. Saunders called the names, one by one. As his name was called, each one walked alone across the platform, listened to the few words spoken by Mr. Saunders, bowed in acknowledgment, received his diploma, and walked back.

When Doc's turn came, Nanki was close to his heels. As the two walked across the platform, a murmur of interested approval went up from the audience. But, strangest of all, Mr. Saunders was actually smiling. He made the accustomed speech to Doc, but kept a detaining hand on the diploma until he attracted Doc's attention; then he spoke again.

Another Member of the Class

"There is one member of this class whose name does not appear on the program, but he has been faithful in all his recognized school duties. Owing to circumstances over which he had no control, this member has not completed all the required work. However, as he has been so closely identified with the class, I have decided to give him today a blank diploma which, whenever he has completed the work, will be duly filled in and signed as of the class of 1922."

Turning to the reserve pile which Miss Wilson always supplied, in case there should have been a miscount, Mr. Saunders took up a blank diploma and, lifting it high, continued: "Nanki-Poo, it gives me pleasure to bestow this evidence of your membership in the class graduated today."

The collie part understood. Nanki reared on his hind legs, gave one short bark, and took the diploma by its ribbons.

As he followed Doc from the platform, applause burst from teachers, class, and audience.

"Guess Mr. Saunders is a good scout, after all," Doc remarked to Dad, as they took their seats.

◇ ◇ ◇

Some may wonder how Nanki made his escape, if Doc really had locked him up securely. Well, he had, but he was so unhappy over the affair that he had not told his mother anything about it. She had left the house early, so as to get a good seat for the exercises. Doc waited until she had gone, before doing as he had promised. He made everything secure, but he had not counted on his mother's habit of forgetfulness. Two blocks away, she discovered that she had left her fan. Returning for it, she was attracted by Nanki's frantic barks and innocently unlocked the garage door, thinking the dog had been shut in through a mistake.

This Doc explained to Mr. Saunders as soon as he found it out.

FLORENCE MILNER.

A Meadow Mirror

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I know a mirror in the field,
All silver bright and clear;
The flowers and birds and wood folk, too,
Seem glad that it lies near.

The grass grows greener by its side,
Each blade bends low to see;
It images the flapping crow,
Or redbreast in a tree.

The tawny deer that feed afield
Drink at their twilight pool,
And find themselves reflected there
In waters dim and cool.

Our house has mirrors hard and bright,
Where grown-ups primly look.
But as for me I like to see
Myself deep in the brook!

A Guinea Hen and Her Chicks

The Guinea Hen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet," the chickens cry,
Scratching the desert sand,
And swiftly comes the fond reply
For mother is at hand.

"Sweet, sweet, sweet sweet," where'er they stray,
Safe is each little chick,
For mother watches all the day,
To signs of danger, quick.

"Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet," they hide among
The cactus plants so high,
And mother clucks, because they're young
And she would have them nigh.

"Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet," so small the sound
It scarcely can be heard,
But mother clucks until is found
The teeniest little bird.

"Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet," across the world,
In A-bys-sin-i-a,
The chickens of the guinea-hen
Run to their dear mama.

CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

How to Take Cuttings

Although it is interesting to grow as many plants as possible from seeds, that is rather too slow a way with some flowers, which may take five or six years before the plants are fully grown. It is often, for this reason, that gardeners use other and quicker ways of increasing their supply of plants, and amongst the most useful of these is that called the taking of cuttings.

During the latter part of June there are many old English garden flowers which will grow readily from cuttings, if only these are treated in the proper way. Thus the beautiful and sweet-scented pinks can be increased by means of cuttings quite easily; and, indeed, it is far better, as every June comes round, to strike at least a few cuttings from the old plants. When pinks have been in the garden for several years, they become straggling and woody in habit, and are not nearly so ornamental as fresh and sturdy young plants. If, therefore, you will grow a few from cuttings every year, you will always be sure of having a good supply of flowers from a nice and compact growth of stems and foliage.

Then again, fuchsias, verbenas pelargoniums, and heliotropes may all be propagated in the same way at this season, but you must always be careful to follow certain definite rules with regard to the work. Thus you must always take the cutting immediately below a joint, and remove from it all the lower leaves. Then you should also put a little fine sand into the hole where the cutting is to be set, pressing the soil down quite firmly all around it; for, unless it is planted in thoroughly firm soil, it will not take root. Lastly, you should keep it well watered, and sheltered from the hot rays of the sun, or perhaps even covered with a hand-glass to retain the moisture, for cuttings may wither if their foliage becomes too dry.

Houses

IN DIFFERENT countries, of course, people have different kinds of houses to live in, and it is curious to note how the ideas of people vary as to what they consider is comfort as regards a dwelling. Of course, climate has a good deal to do with it. In Burma, for instance, where they certainly know how to build, for the Burmese temples are some of the most magnificent in the world, it is said that an entire house can be constructed without a single nail being used, so lightly are they put together. The framework is of wooden posts or bamboo, tightly bound together, the floors of bamboo, the walls of matting and the roofs thatched with palm leaves. There is never any upstairs to these houses, because the Burmese dislike the idea of having anyone's feet above their heads. How uncomfortable they would be in one of our large hotels or one of our tall houses, and how wretched we should be in one of their flimsy little huts. Then, again, basements do so astonish Eastern peoples who come to Europe on a visit. Indeed, one party of Orientals who once came to London, seeing people going down area steps of basement houses, thought that they were going to another city, lying somewhere entirely below London. To dig into the ground and live in rooms below the surface level was something they never for a moment heard of anyone doing, and it is said that that interested them more than all the sights they were shown in London.

But, just as houses vary in different parts of the world, according to the amount of comfort people living in them require, so have houses of European nations varied from one period to another. Very rough and poor in quality at first, but improving, as in course of time civilization advanced and better things became possible, until by slow degrees they arrived at what they are now.

At one time, the only strong and substantial buildings in a country were the castles of the King and of the nobles, while the rest of the people lived in wooden or mud huts, crowding into the castles for protection in time of war. The living part of these castles was very small sometimes, consisting of only a hall, where all took their meals and where most of them slept on the floor, a chapel and perhaps one or more private rooms. It is said that the French kings, even as late as Plantagenet times, had so few rooms in their palaces that they usually shared a sleeping room with their courtiers. Later castles had more accommodation, and so had the manor houses which succeeded the castles and which were generally strong enough to stand a siege, being surrounded by a moat. But none of these houses had fixed glass windows until Henry VIII's time, and, of course, no chimneys. The fireplace was in the middle of the hall and the smoke used to escape by the door, so living in them must have been different from anything we know. It was not until the time of Tudor sovereigns that houses began to be planned solely with a view to comfort. Up to then, the chief consideration had always been that of safety against attack; but, by the sixteenth century, the country had become so settled and peaceful that comfort could now take first place.

The Lost Art of Letter-Writing

IT ALL came about in a delightful way, perhaps because of the Colonel. But here is the story, just as it occurred.

The Girl herself lived in the middle west of the United States, leading an uninteresting life in an uninteresting town. That is the way she thought of it until the Colonel, an old friend of her father, came to visit and in that visit became her greatest friend. Somehow he was the easiest person to talk with she had ever known. It was late winter when he came, late spring when he departed; during those weeks they had many a talk and many a walk together.

It was the night of his departure that the Girl, in answer to the old gentleman's proposal that they continue their friendship by correspondence, confessed: "Why, but I can't write letters. I despise them!"

He smiled — the same kind of a smile which, to his companion, meant a story was about to follow. But this time she had to wait a little, for the Colonel seemed in no hurry to tell her of what he was thinking.

"That, my dear," he said finally, when she had almost given up hope of his answering at all, "is because you don't know how to write."

"I suppose it is," came the reply, and the Colonel heard the wistful quality in her acknowledgment.

The Lost Art of Letter-Writing

Then he told her much of that which has been called the lost art of letter-writing, and he told her in such a fashion, as of course he would, being a gentleman of the old school who thoroughly sympathized with this maiden of the modern day, that she was eager to acquire knowledge of this art. School was almost over and the long summer vacation was before her. It seemed less long to her, when the Colonel had finished telling her what he knew about this lost art.

"It isn't lost, you know," he concluded. "It is only somewhat out of use. Rediscover it again. You can do it, and, mind, you aren't to be in a hurry. Take all the time you want, and loiter in any by-path you come across."

And so, the morning after the Girl had said good-by to her friend, she went to the public library to read some of the famous letters of which the Colonel had told her. Almost from the first she saw what he had meant by loitering in by-paths, because, instead of beginning with, doubtless, the youngest of all famous writers of letters, Marjorie Fleming, and going in chronological or alphabetical order through the list, she found herself meandering in and out among all sorts of fascinating books, which the reading about Marjorie suggested. The Girl had never heard of Marjorie Fleming before, but by the time she had read a dozen pages concerning her who has been termed "the immortal child of all literature," she had quite lost her heart to Sir Walter Scott's "Pet." She found the letter of Marjorie to her mother, which began with: "The day of my existence here has been delightful and enchanting," and closed with this original signature:

"I am affronted to say it, it is so awkward.
"Remember your dear Madgie
"Amen
"Finis
"M. F. Six years old.

The Girl read everything that she could find concerning this child who loved good literature, could repeat Shakespeare at great length as well as passages and poems from other well-known writers, yet whose letters were full of simple mischief, spicy comments and humorous allusions to people and animals.

Other Famous Letters

The Colonel, knowing of course, the magnitude of the subject of Famous Letters, had suggested to his friend that she read only the letters to or from young girls. So from Marjorie Fleming the Girl turned to the others that he had mentioned: the daughter of Sir Thomas More and her learned friend, Margaret Clement; those truly remarkable productions of that American girl, when she was but a child, Theodosia Burr; Lewis Carroll's letters to children, especially to Ellen Terry; a whole galaxy of letters from the Alcott girls, Meg, Jo, Amy and Beth, those beloved "Little Women," and best of all, so the Girl thought, the letters of Dorothy Osborne, written in a day far removed from this, but in a language of such purity and beauty that the Girl knew why the Colonel had particularly emphasized them.

One by-path (she was grateful to her Colonel for his advice to linger all along the way of an education in letters) kept her busy for many hours. It was the book, "A Collection of Letters Written to Children by Famous Men and Women, Collected by Elizabeth Colson and Anna G. Chittenden." And she pondered long over this letter of Lady Jane Gray, then but fourteen years of age, addressed to one of the most learned men of her time.

I come now to that part of your letter which contains a commendation of myself, which as I cannot claim, so also I ought not to allow; but whatever the Divine Goodness may have bestowed on me, I ascribe only to Himself, as the chief and sole author of anything in me that bears any semblance to what is good; and to whom I entreat you, most accomplished sir, to offer your constant prayers in my behalf, that He may so direct me and all my actions, that I may not be found unworthy of His so great goodness.

Many a delightful hour did the Girl spend over these letters of other girls and other times. As she read, and later as she wrote, she kept before her the two "rules"; only, of course, the Colonel never called them by so forbidding a term: Be leisurely in your writing, and Be natural.

When the autumn came and the Girl sent her letters across both sea and land to the Colonel, he smiled as he read them, a smile of gratification; for, having lived in a world of letters, she had unconsciously absorbed much of their charm. Besides, the Girl had a charm all her own. She no longer sounded hurried, no longer used one adjective alone to express everything. She wrote to him of hearing for the first time the Schubert Minuet in F Minor. Once she would have said merely that it was "perfectly lovely," but this is what she wrote of it to the Colonel:

It makes one think of rows on rows of stately Canterbury Bells, opening in the morning light, when birds are first calling and the world is awakening.

Little Bo-Peep

ON THEIR way home from school, through crowded streets, Lucy and Jack Dale never failed to look at the toys, displayed in the large window of a corner shop. They always found something new and interesting, as the shopkeeper often made a change. But, whatever was added or taken away, one thing always remained—a beautiful doll with blue eyes, rosy cheeks and golden hair, dressed like an old English shepherdess. The first time she saw the doll, Lucy named her Little Bo-Peep, and she began saving her pennies with the desire to possess such a treasure.

"Is Little Bo-Peep still there?" she would ask Jack on Friday afternoons, when she stayed away from school, to take care of her baby brother while Mrs. Dale went to the warehouse with the needlework she had done during the week, to receive her money and bring home fresh materials for her clever fingers to make into dainty garments.

"Yes, she is still there," Jack would reply. "How much have you got now, Lucy?"

Then Lucy would count her little store, rattling the money box to please little Teddy.

Lucy Asks the Price

One day Lucy summoned up courage and walked into the toyshop.

"Well, my dear?" asked a pleasant faced woman, behind the nearest counter.

"Please will you tell me the price of the big doll in your window?"

"The shepherdess doll?"

"Yes, the one that is always there."

"Two guineas, dear."

"Thank you," replied Lucy.

She was thoughtful as they went home, and scarcely spoke to Jack. She knew it would take hundreds of pennies to make that large sum, and she expected that, long before she had saved them, somebody else would have bought the doll. She told her mother about it.

"Never mind, dearie; you can buy a doll without clothes for two or three shillings, and perhaps I can dress it something like Little Bo-Peep, if you can describe her to me."

The Blue Satin Dress

So, for the twentieth time, Lucy talked of the doll's lovely dress of quilted blue satin, of the snowy muslin and the shining ribbons.

"And there is a bow of blue ribbon on the crook, too," added Jack.

"Oh, yes, and her hat is tied under her chin," said Lucy.

Mrs. Dale promised to go out of her way, the next Friday, to see Little Bo-Peep, and Lucy went to bed to dream that she was rocking the pretty doll in her old wicker cradle.

Soon came summer days, and in the school playgrounds and the green parks children were playing with spring toys. Tops and hoops and skipping ropes were in the shop windows, and Lucy decided to buy something at once, instead of waiting for a doll. So she bought a battledore and a shuttlecock, with pink and white feathers, for herself, and for Jack a top and some marbles. He was so pleased that Lucy was glad she had emptied her money box.

Two years previously, Mr. Dale had gone to South Africa to start a fruit farm, meaning to return the next spring for his wife and children. But it had been an unfavorable season and he had not yet been able to do so.

That is why Mrs. Dale had left the little village where they lived and had come to live in London, so that she could earn more money by her needlework and put by some toward their passage to South Africa.

"I wonder when we shall get father's letter," said Lucy one evening. "We haven't had one for six weeks."

"Presently, I expect," said her mother.

Good News Comes

Really Mrs. Dale had an idea that, perhaps, he was already on his way to England to pay them a surprise visit, so she was not unprepared when she received a telegram the next morning to say he was landing at Southampton at noon and would be with them at night. Lucy and Jack were at school, and Mrs. Dale said nothing about the telegram to them. She put the children early to bed, and, when they were asleep, a neighbor came in to stop with them. Mrs. Dale went to Waterloo Station to meet the boat express.

"And how are the children?" was one of Mr. Dale's first questions.

"Very bonny. I haven't told them you are coming."

"Are the shops still open? I want to get them some toys. Let us have a taxi to save time."

As they drove along, Mrs. Dale told him of Lucy's wish for a doll, and how, instead, she had shared her savings with Jack. They found the shopman of Lucy's favorite shop just putting up his shutters. But he was quite willing to serve a customer. To his wife's surprise, Mr. Dale bought Little Bo-Peep and also a train for Jack and a teddy bear for the baby.

"I have done splendidly lately, and can afford to be extravagant for once," he whispered smiling.

The Surprise of the Morning

When they reached the house, the children were sleeping peacefully, and the neighbor said they had not waked. Mr. Dale went on tiptoe to peep at them. How charming they looked! Lucy had one arm bent, as if she were waiting for something to hug, and gently her mother slipped Little Bo-Peep into her embrace. When Lucy awoke in the morning, she could hardly believe it. She kissed the doll again and again.

There was greater joy still, when the children saw their father. They went in the train to visit friends at their old home. Of course, Lucy took her doll. Mrs. Dale had a basket of good things, and they had a picnic by a stream near the village. Then Lucy climbed over a familiar stile into a beautiful meadow full of daisies and buttercups, and she sat down and played with Little Bo-Peep, while around in the green grass skipped and frolicked a number of little white lambs.

Learning to Know Bird Songs

THE easiest way to get to know the different kinds of birds is by learning their songs and notes. Nearly all birds have three kinds of language, by which they can talk to each other. First, their spring songs, which are real, happy songs, telling how they are enjoying the fine weather and plenty of food and their loving companions. Then there are the call notes, short whistles or twitterings by which they call one another. The third kind of bird language is the alarm note. This is generally short and is used to give warning. If you frighten a bird off its nest, it will make its alarm note, because it is anxious for the welfare of its home.

In early summer, in the British Isles, all the birds are singing their very hardest and, if you are near a garden where there are many birds, such numbers will be singing at once that, unless you know bird songs very well, you will just hear a jumble of noise and not be able to distinguish each bird separately. But, really, it is just like a big chorus of people's voices and, if you do not know each voice by itself, you will not be able to distinguish it from all the other voices of the chorus.

So the best way to learn bird songs is to try and get close up to a bird, as it sings; then you will be able to see who the voice belongs to, and remember it next time you hear it.

A song thrush is easy to know, because he says little sentences over and over. He often sings each sentence three times. Different thrushes have different sentences, and in places where there are not many thrushes their songs are not so good, as they have no rivals to make them try to sing well. For each bird tries to sing better than his fellows.

A blackbird always whistles a short tune, so he sounds quite different from the song thrush. Then a chaffinch has a cheery little song—a sort of sentence—which he keeps on repeating. He begins to sing in February and stops generally in June. The willow warbler has a pretty, tiny, whistling song, on very high notes. If you watch him singing, you will see how happy he looks. He only stays in Great Britain from the end of April to August, and then he flies away to Africa for the winter. It is easy to know a skylark's song, because he sings while flying high up in the air; and there are not many other song birds on the moors and in the fields where he is. A common wren, though such a tiny bird, has a wonderfully loud song for his size. It is a very lively song too, and, if one doesn't know it, one wonders where such a loud noise comes from, for the bird is so small he is hard to see.

Birds begin to sing very early in the morning, nearly as soon as it is light. I was out at 4:30 one morning, in May, and the skylarks were singing then, so were the thrushes and blackbirds and many other birds. A mother owl was still busy hunting, but beginning to think of going back to her nest to sleep through the long summer day.

Perhaps, though, Mrs. Owl is wise to sleep all day and be out to see the sun rise in the early summer mornings.

The Friends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Up the stairs in Mother's room,
I often go to see
A little girl, who has blue bows
And curly hair—like me.

Her shoes and socks and all her frocks
Are just the same as mine,
And when she wears her party dress,
She really does look fine.

She brings her toys for me to see.
When I bring mine to show;
She practices her dancing steps,
When I dance to and fro.

Her room is just like Mother's room,
I've noticed, too, myself,
She has her Daddy's photograph
Upon the mantel-shelf.

I often try to look in there
When she's not there to see,
But always when I peep inside,
She's peeping out at me.

When I asked Mother who she was,
She said: "Well, who are you?"
And when I said: "I'm Kathie." She
Said "That's Kathie, too."

She is my friend, and I like her;
I think she likes me, too,
Because she copies all my ways
And everything I do.

So if I do not want my hair
All fussed, and brushed in curl,
Nurse says: "Oh, what a rough-haired sight,
You'll make that other girl!"

And Daddy says that I must be
Most pleasant and polite,
For if I'm not, he says I'll spoil
That other Kathie, quite.

For she is Miss Reflection;
Perhaps you guessed before.
Her window is the looking-glass,
On Mother's wardrobe door!

EDUCATIONAL

"Select" Public Schools to Be Applied to Problem in Hawaii

MARKING what is generally conceded to be one of the most courageous steps taken by the school authorities of Hawaii since the islands came under the American flag in 1898, the territorial department of public instruction is now formulating tentative plans for the establishment of a "select" public school which will be open only to children from English-speaking families, or at which a minimum of 85 per cent of the pupils must fall within this classification, while remaining 15 per cent will be subjected to rigid entrance tests in English.

Not only will this move be a radical departure from any policy heretofore pursued in the conduct of public education in Hawaii, but also in many respects a radical change in the general attitude of Hawaii on racial questions, which has heretofore been one of tolerance so broad as to be almost beyond comprehension to the visitor in the islands. In this latter regard the contemplated action of the school authorities involves delicate questions, many of which are sufficiently important to have an international bearing, and which will require the most skillful handling if consequences of an unpleasant nature are to be avoided.

Situation Peculiar to Hawaii

Hawaii, unlike any other integral part of the United States, has a population the racial composition of which, estimated in round numbers on the basis of the 1920 census, is about one white American to six persons of other races. Many of the latter, including some 22,000 Hawaiians, are American citizens, a significant point when viewed in the light of other points soon to be brought forth. In a mixture of this nature the child from an English-speaking family attending the public schools is of necessity thrown with large numbers of children whose native tongue, or the native tongue of whose parents, is a language differing so radically from English as to make mastery of the latter tongue within one or two generations difficult for any but the more highly educated.

The results of this unequal contact are several. The child of foreign parents, handicapped by an inadequate understanding of English and an absolute inability to express fluently any thought in that tongue, yet having in many cases more than average intelligence and studious tendencies, becomes a retarding influence upon classroom work because of his imperfect knowledge of English. Meanwhile the child of English-speaking parents, while perhaps no better equipped than his alien class-mates, is enabled through his familiarity with English to make much more rapid progress than the others can hope to do.

A Thoughtful Working Out Needed

If this child be taken out and jumped ahead to another grade, the grade system of the school is in danger of being disrupted. If he has to remain with his class, as is usually the case, he chafes at the slow progress, or loses interest entirely as even a child will in an uneven contest—for what stimulates classroom activity if it be not the element of contest? Another very undesirable feature of this throwing of a child of Anglo-Saxon parentage among children from homes in which English is not the native tongue, is that the latter, through sheer preponderance of numbers, usually impart to the former their peculiar idiosyncracies of speech, many of which are distressing to any lover of pure English.

Thus many parents have been horrified to discover that their children were habitually using such phrases as "I no can" for "I cannot;" "O' heah" (as nearly as it can be set down on paper) for "Over here;" and "Why foah he no can?" for "Why can't he?" Investigation invariably shows that such phrases are picked up from those children who come from non-English-speaking homes, and who so heavily outnumber all others in the public schools of Hawaii.

Undemocratic Condition

Recognition of the seriousness of this situation has resulted in the establishment at Honolulu and other centers of population in the islands of private schools in which the attendance may be restricted as may be deemed desirable or necessary. As one means of barring certain undesirables a high rate of tuition is charged in these private schools. This serves, as was intended, to bar the hordes of children from the poorer alien families, but unfortunately it operates in the same way to bar the children of many white American families of modest circumstances.

Thus the white American of small means must send his children to public schools and expose them to the unmistakably harmful influence of the "pidgin" English so commonly used by children from oriental and Hawaiian families, while the wealthier American families pay sizable sums for the privilege of sending their children to private schools while at the same time they are paying taxes for the support of the public schools. Neither is satisfied with the situation, yet it has endured with but little change for the entire 24 years during which Hawaii has been a part of the United States.

Renewed Demand for Solution

The recent very considerable influx of white American families into Hawaii, and particularly into Honolulu, coupled with a change of political administration, has stimulated anew efforts to force the department of public instruction at Honolulu to take official cognizance of the school situation and to take definite steps looking to the establishment of a school set aside for pupils who come from English-speaking families. Pressure thus brought to bear has resulted in a conference of educators being called by the Governor, at which petitions from groups of citizens were read and discussed, and the petitioners were offered an opportunity to be heard. From the opening of the conference all were agreed upon the impossibility of even considering the establishment of a public school in which racial lines, as such, would be drawn.

If there were to be a "select" public school, the basis of selection must be neither race nor color; for in Hawaii there are American citizens—and good ones, too—of many races and every conceivable color of skin, all sharing equally the right of sending their children to the public schools. As a familiarity with the English language was to be a primary requirement for pupils in the proposed school, entrance examinations based on this one requirement were at first suggested. Objections were raised to this suggestion on the grounds that the mere ability to pass a fairly rigid test in English might not mean that the pupil was in fact well grounded in that subject, and a counter-proposal was made to base eligibility for admission to the new school on parentage, only children from English-speaking families, families whose native tongue is English, to be eligible.

Open to Better-Class Orientals

As a concession to children from the better-class Oriental and Hawaiian families, the admission on examination of children from such families up to a total of not more than 15 per cent of the registration at the school was proposed and probably will be included when the regulations governing the establishment of Hawaii's first "select" public school are drawn up in their final form.

Territorial officials now expect the new school to be a reality when the public schools open for the new year in September. The obstacles barring the way to its establishment have been many, and are not yet entirely cleared away, but with many leading citizens of Oriental ancestry expressing full understanding of the necessity for the new school, it seems unlikely that any minor opposition based upon politics or petty jealousy can now prevail to prevent the project being carried to completion.

"Tackling Tech," a Book of Advice

"A college education is a distinct asset to a man entering a technical school as he has a clearer perception of the relative importance of technical and general studies, as well as of the activities open to him," says L. W. Conant of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty, in "Tackling Tech," a 160-page volume which seeks to advise men who are planning to enter technical schools and to aid those who are already studying engineering. More than 30 professors, engineers, and business men have collaborated with Mr. Conant in this book in which are incorporated many practical suggestions dealing with the planning of undergraduate work and various phases of college life.

"Previous preparation in another college," continues Mr. Conant, "gives a man sufficient background of knowledge and experience to know what he wants to get at the technical school and besides his more mature and better developed mind enables him to get what he wants with comparative ease.

"General studies offered in connection with the more technical courses of training fulfill a great need and unquestionably form an important part of any course of technical training, but whether or not a student derives very tangible benefits from his courses of general study depends largely upon himself.

"A student should realize that his approach to his regular study is for the purpose of mental discipline to result in the widening of the horizons of knowledge; while his approach to his general reading is for mental relaxation and insight, to result in the widening of the horizons of life."

In discussing the importance of self-expression in writing and speaking, the author points out that the engineer is no longer the isolated calculator of the past, but is called upon to throw himself bodily into the struggle of modern business and therefore should improve his ability to express himself at the time when he is obtaining his regular course of training.

"An important part of education is learning how to study. When memory work is encountered there is only one right method of memorizing—and this is by understanding. A helpful method in practice is to make yourself review rapidly the ground you have covered before beginning work on a more advanced lesson. First study the work you have to do, then get a suitable schedule and plan to utilize every hour fully. However, you must take care to run the schedule and not let it run you.

"In passing exams there are certain principles underlying one's preparation, one's mental attitude, and the proper use of one's time, which should be heeded. The first principle is to study consistently and thoroughly your subjects throughout the term. Secondly, have your own books and notes and keep them always handy for review or reference. In a technical course it is essential that you review your subjects; this can best be done by hard, concentrated effort," writes Mr. Conant.

The financial question, with the problems of scholarships, borrowing and earning money while in college, is discussed from the viewpoint of the undergraduate who is trying to make both ends meet. Simple methods of thrift and plans for keeping an expense account are given as methods for lessening the financial difficulties. Other things in college life such as fraternities, athletics, social activities and a home are also included in this book of advice for the engineering student.

L. W. Conant, the author, is an instructor in the economics department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a graduate of that institution. In college he was prominent in undergraduate activities, being president of Corporation XV, the professional society of the students of engineering administration, and chairman of the budget committee. He served as a class officer for two years and was treasurer of the Interfraternity Council, assistant leader of the Glee Club and a member of the technique electoral committee, the institute committee, the M. I. T. Athletic Association and the varsity track squad.

Garner, Tagore Professor

URBANA, Ill., June 24—As the first American to hold the Tagore professorship at the University of Calcutta, India, Prof. James Wilford Garner, director of the political science department of the University of Illinois, will leave Aug. 15 for his new duties. At Calcutta he will lecture on recent development of international law.

Only Englishmen and native Indians have hitherto been awarded the Tagore professorship, and the naming of Professor Garner for that honor resulted in immediate action by the University of Illinois board of trustees, giving him permission to accept the offer.

British Education Policy and Estimates

LONDON, England, (Special Correspondence)—In moving the allocation of the necessary sum of money for education for the year, Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, took the opportunity to lay before the House of Commons an outline of the board in the form in which it has at length crystallized out. It may at once be said that, after the warnings and fears of the past few months, the chief feeling of educationists is one of relief. The education service is certainly to be curtailed, but not nearly to the extent that at one time seemed likely.

The amount by which the education estimates for the year fall short of those of a year ago is about £6,000,000. But the actual reduction on items which will decrease the amount or quality of education in the country is not nearly so high as that. Over £1,000,000 represents savings due to a diminution of war service, and nearly £2,500,000 is the sum which will be saved by compelling teachers to contribute toward their pensions. The remainder, a sum of £2,500,000, is the total amount which will have any effect in abridging educational facilities, and most of that has already been allowed for by economies in school buildings and repairs, and by restricting certain developments.

In detailing the methods by which savings are to be effected Mr. Fisher outlined the national educational policy which will be followed in the next year or two. The serious injuries to the educational system involved in compulsory exclusion of children under 6 years of age, the enlargement of classes to an average of 50 and the reduction of teachers' salaries, are all to be avoided, and economies are to be sought in comparatively minor matters. The inspectorate is to be limited approximately to its present strength; on this point the board is steering a middle course between the pressure of those who believe in more inspection and the economists who take the view that money spent on inspection is fruitless expenditure. Mr. Fisher said that the school inspectors are the eyes and ears of the Government, and provide the necessary guarantees as to the value obtained for the money voted by Parliament.

One point in Mr. Fisher's speech has not been welcomed by educationists, and that is his dictum that expert and skilled teachers are not needed in the infants' schools.

New Methods of Instruction in Vienna's Lower Schools

Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence.

GOING to school in Vienna today is entirely different from what it was 20 years, or even one year, ago. The whole aspect of the public schools has been changed. The dry learning from textbooks and the monotonous prescribed grind of daily and weekly lessons have all been abolished. New and reformed methods of instruction have been introduced, which are intended to develop spontaneousness.

In the art-teaching, for instance, the pupils are allowed to choose their own subjects and to treat them in their own way. A teddy bear is shown as an object for modeling in clay, but the pupils are not required to make a slavish copy. One boy puts his bear on a stool, another has it on all-fours, and a third depicts the animal with outstretched paws. In drawing, painting, and cutting out, the children choose their own subjects, generally from the animal kingdom. In one school museum can be seen clay models of elephants, camels, giraffes and lions, besides picture books and small illustrations of fairy stories. The general standard of this work is remarkably good.

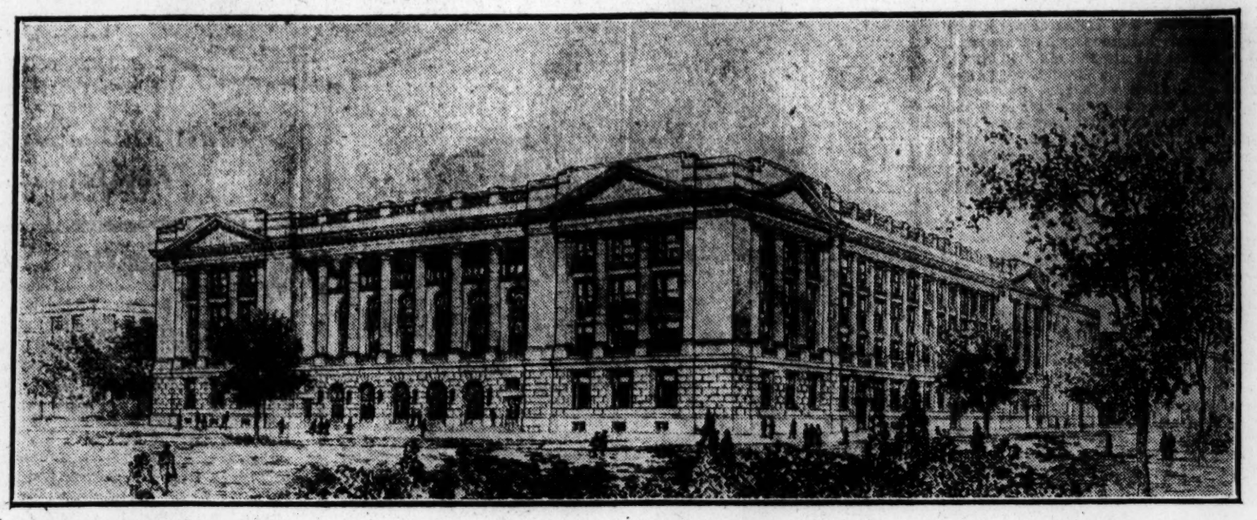
Outdoor excursions play a prominent part in the new system. The children are taken to some near-by spot, such as the Kahlenberg, a small mountain lying within the city limits. The teacher points out various interesting features in geology and flora, and interests the children in the general contour of the country, and tells of old legends connected with the locality. The next day the pupils write short descriptions of the excursion and compare the height of the Kahlenberg with other hills in the neighborhood. This, incidentally, teaches them addition and subtraction. Arithmetic is taught in a practical way, the children working out sums with real money or playing at keeping store. It is astonishing how quickly they learn weights and measures and the current prices of foodstuffs.

A class of girls will play the fairy story of "Hansel and Gretel" making the scenery with sand and branches of trees. Thus they are taught to distinguish the various kinds of trees and also are warned against ruthlessly plucking off branches and tearing up wild flowers when they are in the woods.

Similar methods of teaching are adopted in the higher classes and all sorts of practical subjects connected with daily life are used as object lessons. Weather forecasting, for example, is one of these subjects. Charts for past months are studied and the connection between heat and cold, winds and clouds all carefully explained. The children are shown how to summarize these connections and draw from them the proper conclusions. Weather has proved to be one of the most interesting studies.

In introducing these reform methods special efforts have been made to get the parents interested in the school work of the children. Periodical conferences between parents and teachers are held at which all sorts of school and home topics are discussed. The consequence is that parents are already showing much keener and more intelligent interest in education. They send small objects to brighten the classrooms, and try to make the teachers' work easier by sending the children to school with their home lessons properly prepared.

Although these new educational methods have only been in force a few months there is no doubt as to their success, and they are attracting considerable attention in foreign countries.



Best Instructors for Lowest Class and Up, in City Junior College for Chicago

Chicago, Ill., June 24
Special Correspondence

CHICAGO high school students are to be afforded every opportunity to gain the best in higher education at greatest convenience to them and at the lowest possible cost. The corner stone of the Crane Junior College, serving this object, was laid on June 20 with an appropriate ceremony. Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent of the Chicago schools, President William Kinley of the University of Illinois and William J. Bartholf, the principal of Crane Junior College, were the speakers.

The new building will accommodate 3500 technical high school students and 1000 junior college students. It will be four stories in height and cover a city block. The cost will be $3,000,000. It will be completed by November, 1923.

"The theory is that the Crane Junior College will offer a wide variety of courses of university standard for the high school pupil," Mr. Mortenson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Then, too," he said, "we think we will be able to offer in the training at this college the best instructors obtainable. It has been said that many of the universities use their best teachers for classes higher up, the last two and post-graduate years. This college gives the pupil the advantage of the best from the very start."

The Crane Junior College has been in operation since 1911. It has assumed such proportions that it became necessary to push out the walls and build this larger building. It has met all the requirements of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, of which it is a member. The United States Government maintained at this institution a Students' Army Training Corps unit of 260 students, one of the successful units in the country. Five hundred students have been graduated from it. It is a well-established integral part of the free public school system of Chicago.

The work given at the college is part of the free tuition of the public school system. There are some extra fees in certain science courses, which do not exceed $5. The estimated cost of a college training taken away from home is $1,100. Students going to Crane Junior College not only save their living expenses, but have a far wider field from which to get outside employment after school hours than pupils in smaller college communities.

The municipal college Mr. Bartholf regards as one of the most important assets a city could have. New York City has such a college, and there are three in cities in Ohio. Joliet and Chicago have the only such institutions in Illinois. As soon as possible, the course at Crane will be extended to four years.

How One High School Systematized the English Course

WHAT progress does a vehicle make that is drawn by a plow horse and race horse, hitched together? How much chance has the race horse of showing his speed, or the plow horse of showing his strength and endurance? These are, in substance, the questions that high school English teachers ask each other all over the country wherever English teachers forgather.

If a student has passed his grammar school arithmetic and been promoted, his high school mathematics teacher can be reasonably sure that he knows the fundamentals of adding, subtracting, dividing, and multiplying; standards of knowledge in this subject can be, and are, uniform. No matter what their theories of teaching mathematics may be, if a hundred mathematics teachers correct the same paper they will all mark exactly the same mistakes, and agree that they are mistakes. The same is true, to a large extent, of most of the studies in primary and secondary education—with the exception of English. This is because the whole quality of a pupil's intellect, not to mention his temperament, his family training, and his social background, are reflected in his English work, oral and written. One is slow, plodding, unimaginative, but technically correct; another is careless and unreliable, but brilliant and original. One has been promoted for one good quality, in spite of obvious defects, another for an entirely different trait.

It is obvious that each, when he reaches the high school, should be strengthened where he is weak, encouraged to advance even further where he is strong. But the obviously right is poles away from practice. Every high school English teacher has had a discouraging time trying to solve the problem of how to teach Johnny grammar, Mary fluency, Thomas punctuation, Sara sentence structure, and Frank originality, all at the same time—and a very short time at that. The answer, of course, is simple, as any teacher will tell you; it can't be done. That is, it can't be done under the system followed by most schools, whereby all high school freshmen are lumped together in the same English course, regardless of individual needs. It can be done under a system which has been adopted by a few of the schools of the country, and carried out by some of them for several years with marked success.

The Sioux Falls Experiment

One of these is All Saints School at Sioux Falls, S. D., one of the oldest and most influential schools for girls in the middle west. The girls who enter the high school department come from every walk of life, and have every degree of preparation—or lack of it. The greatest variation in their mental equipment is, of course, in their English. To meet this situation, Miss Jessica Sherman, for many years head of the English department, worked out a system which has been followed successfully for several years.

The English courses, which naturally include a certain amount of reading and study of standard books, as well as oral and written composition, are each divided into two distinct halves, corresponding in time with the semesters. The first semester of each year is a literature course. The pupils in this are graded just as in any other school—freshmen, sophomores, and so forth—and the work is almost all reading, with oral and a few written reports of books read, and class discussion. There is not noticeable any too great variation in the ability of the pupils to read and discuss.

Regrouping the Students

In January the task is begun of regrouping the girls into classes in accordance with their individual needs. That sounds almost too good, doesn't it? But this is how it is done: Every girl in the high school, except a possible two or three who have earned exemption, as explained later, has to take a series of examinations known as "classification tests." The number of these tests has varied, but has generally been three. The first is simply to write a two or three-page composition, in class, on one of five or six suggested subjects, requiring no previous preparation. These are rated, not on technique primarily, but on subject matter and general composition, as falling in Class A, C, D, or E—A being the highest.

The pupils then all take an examination in correct grammatical form, designed to find out whether or not they can detect and correct the common errors of spoken English, such as "these kind," incorrect use of pronouns and adverbs, and "may" and "can." According to this test they are again rated as A, C, D, or E.

The third examination is one in the essentials of punctuation, the students being given an unpunctuated passage to punctuate correctly. A fourth examination, somewhat in the manner of an intelligence test, was given at first, but later abandoned. It seemed superfluous, and besides, there is a limit to the number of papers that even the most conscientious teacher can correct; no amount of stretching will make a day cover more than 24 hours.

Class Differences

A careful study of the tabulated records of these examinations places each pupil, for the second semester's work, in classes A, C, D, or E, irrespective of her standing in other subjects. And in that class she finds those others who have exactly the same needs and limitations, as neatly sorted out as cream from a separator. Class E, the lowest, devotes itself for the second semester to a drill on technique—grammar, simple punctuation, one-page themes and a great deal of oral work. Class D works somewhat along the same lines, except that it has a little more written work, a little less oral, and is a little more advanced. Class C is straight composition and rhetoric, about half way between the usual junior and senior work. A and B, not previously mentioned, are the most advanced courses and are given on alternate years; A is short story and advanced description, and B is public speaking.

It was feared, when the system was inaugurated, that the girls would resent being reclassified, as brilliant freshmen sometimes rise to C, and poorly prepared seniors, new to the school, often drop to D. But such has not been the case. There is a satisfaction in not being overshadowed by any other frog in your puddle, and a very lively sense of pride if you have been graduated by your own efforts, to larger puddles. The girls in E and D are ambitious to advance to C; the girls in C feel the worth of their achievement, and the girls, the select minority, who have "made" A, are bursting with pride. When they come into class on the first day of the second semester, it is amusing to see on their faces the expression of chastened joy and awe, and determination to die rather than not live up to their high estate. To the teacher this group is a real delight.

Of course the great outstanding difficulty about this system is that, in the middle of every year, it knocks the schedule into a thousand pieces. Teachers of other subjects do not say kind things about an English department run on this plan. But in time their anger always cools, the schedule is fitted in, somehow, and all is serene—until the middle of next year.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

In Which I Hear Good Music and Ask Myself a Question About Art

IT WAS in a motion picture theater, one of those great edifices which have risen in all the metropolitan circles of the world to bear witness to the lure of the film and to overshadow their older, shabbier fellows, still holding to the dignified traditions of the spoken drama. It had always been advertised as the world's largest theater, and you were not disposed to suspect an overenthusiastic press agent as you followed the usher in the dark down the gentle slope of the long aisle with the full stride that you might use in walking down some familiar woodland glade on a starlit evening. Above, on all sides, velvet darkness and the sense of great space, and only the flickering square of light far ahead and the impatient, furtive rays of the usher's flashlight near at hand upon which the eyes might focus. Then, seated, the unreality of it all faded away, the distant square of light become a mayor unveiling a tablet (his face meantime well turned to the camera), and your neighbor was more than monopolizing the chair-arm between you.

It was the end of a news reel, the great organ crashed into "Sailing, Sailing," as a dreadnaught steamed full on into the audience and the lights came on. No starlit glade now, but row upon row, thousands of heads, turned downward to programs or aside in conversation, or staring about with the lethargic stare of a movie audience. Then the house lights were lowered and the huge orchestra, bathed in a spectacular, rosy glow, began that delightful, disconnected, melodious tuning up that never fails to give its anticipatory thrills, and looking, in their brown coats, for all the world like a great nest of wrens awakened by the dawn. A spotlight, directed upon the stage from some celestial balcony high overhead, disclosed pitilessly the soloist at the piano, a Chilean virtuoso, with hands and arms that seemed strangely long as he reached from his chair to the keys. There came the quick, metallic taps of the conductor beating on his stand and through the house came the impetuous, free, yet beautifully related phrases of a Tschaikowski concerto. It was as if, somewhere in the darkness, there had been suddenly opened some gigantic, unseen door to let in a clean and swelling wind. The audience was quickened, forgot the theater, forgot itself, forgot at last the orchestra and the soloist in listening to those rapid, thronging harmonies.

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But for some reason I myself was thinking more of the audience than the music that evening. And as I sensed the change in their thought there came to me a curious realisation. I seemed to see, in a synthetic pattern of little flashes, all that that crowd of people had passed through in the hours which had preceded their coming to the theater. It came as one of those rapid, broken impressions which one gains of a city district from an elevated train in glancing momentarily into hundreds of uncurtained windows. I saw them over hasty meals in tiny apartment dining rooms, all furnished horribly alike, and in crowded, noisy Italian and French restaurants where five courses and a three-piece orchestra may be had for 65 cents. I saw them packed in roaring subway expresses whose wheels shrieked shrilly on the curves, and pressing their way impatiently down the feverish avenues where motor horns ripped the air and electric signs defied the eyes. I saw them with minds still filled with rent bills and newspaper headlines and office politics and neighborhood gossip, pressing on, pressing on, pressing on, seeking and finding, in this moment—release. As the strains of the instruments filled the air, all the worldly worries and strivings and fear were as nothing. Life had found some reason.

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I have found myself recalling the impressions of that evening many times since. And always there has come with them into my mind the query, Will the art of painting ever do what the art of music can do? Will crowds of people ever come, at the end of long, hard hours at home and office, to sit in a great gallery, to watch, all impatience, the drawing back of a great curtain, and to find in some beautiful canvas, joy—release? Fundamentally there is no reason why it should not be so. Art has all to offer that music has and in many ways it is the clearer medium of expression. We have all had our individual experiences of this feeling of release as we have stood before certain canvases. I myself shall never forget an old fellow, perhaps a bricklayer, perhaps a metal worker or a carpenter, whom I noticed standing a full half hour before a Vermeer in the Metropolitan Museum. (What was he seeing? What was he getting? I wanted to ask him, but I knew he could tell me nothing.) And we have seen groups of people before some suddenly unveiled canvas painting, silently receive its message.

But as a rule, though we are gratefully silent when good music is played, we are anything but quiet, in our minds, at least, when a picture is before us. We stare the poor thing out of countenance. Before it has had time to say a word we ask why it is this, or why it isn't that. Or else we begin to discuss its character or go rambling on about the trip to Niagara it reminds us of. You wouldn't treat a friend so. You wouldn't treat so a stranger whom you had just met. If we could only learn to be as silent before a picture as before music, and let it talk to us.

G. S. L.

ALEXANDER ARCHIPENKO

SCULPTO-PAINTING of MME ARCHIPENKO

A Circular and a Letter

A LITTLE circular from London announcing the publication of two water-color woodcuts gives reason for reflection. One print is "The Centaur," by John D. Batten, an artist, who has already issued many color prints and illustrated many books. There are two editions, one of a printing of six blocks, one of a printing of four, and proofs of both have been bought by the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Contemporary Art Society, and have been shown in the Royal Academy. The editions are limited, one to 75, the other to 25. The second print, "Magnolia," is by Mary Batten, and proofs of it also have been bought by the same museum and the same society, and the edition is limited to 55. These facts are quoted here to show that the two prints have the recommendation of official recognition and of rarity so dear to the collector and the amateur. It is, therefore, the more surprising to anybody accustomed to American rather than English prices, that the artists, who are the printers and publishers as well, should be selling the prints for one guinea and a half each, or about $7.50.

Now, it is true that the value of art is not to be measured by its price, which, to the real art lover, should be the last consideration. But it is no less true that artists themselves sometimes fancy that the merit of their work is proved by its cost. The reason why the little circular, advertising prints at what to many must seem a modest a price, has a special interest just now, is that lately much has been said upon this very subject, and lectures have been read to American artists upon the folly of big prices. In England, and still more so on the Continent, artists exercise a greater restraint. They may put a high artistic estimate upon their work, but never a high financial estimate until it begins to be appreciated practically. It is another matter, however, with the American who, before he has made name or fame, fears that if he does not insist upon the excellence of his work in the language of dollars and cents, nobody will discover how excellent it is. The American, anyway, is apt not to think much of things for which he does not pay more than they are worth. Nor does he enjoy an appearance of inferiority by asking less for what he does than anybody else.

To believe in one's self, in one's own ability, is the first step to success. But there is no forcing that belief upon others until something is done to justify it. It may show a splendid confidence on the part of a portrait painter nobody ever heard of before to charge the prices of a Boldini or a Sargent. It looks well in a catalogue. But will the little red mark or gold star of sale go on his portrait unless, out of the catalogue, he descends suddenly from his high horse? He might lower his standard unasked, were he to find out what Boldini and Sargent were satisfied with on the threshold of their career. In the salesroom, prices soar unbelievably when a Whistler print or a Méryon is bidden for. The etchings of some contemporaries have soared as high or higher. But the modest beginnings of Méryon and Whistler are now an old story, and once a demand is created even for contemporaries, even artificially, there is no bottom to the collector's purse. It is not simply because of the artist's valuation that a big price is given for a painting or a print. Nothing is more complicated and uncertain than what the dealer would call the art market, and probably the artist is the most negligible factor in it.

The worst of it is that once the artist puts the fine impressive price upon his work, he cannot bring it down again within reasonable limits. If he did, he would risk being thought a failure and his second state would be worse than his first. Artists of distinction, of established reputation, have suffered sadly from making this mistake. In moments of prosperity, when their "patrons" have multiplied delightfully, when they have not had the supply to meet the demand, they have doubled, trebled their prices. Bad times have followed, patrons have lost not their enthusiasm perhaps but their income, and there has been nobody to pay the prosperous prices. And yet, if the artist altered them to suit the times, one knows the gossip of fallen fame and fortune that would go the rounds of studios and galleries. He simply cannot afford to, and so the most successful artist may be as hampered by the money value he sets upon his work as the merest beginner.

These may be thought sordid arguments. Art has nothing to do with money. Yes, but unfortunately artists have a good deal to do with money. They cannot live without money, they cannot give their work away, they must sell it. Therefore, they must study this subject of price. They must learn to be reasonable, to cultivate some sense of proportion. It may be objected that the standards of other countries are not the standards of America, but, really in this respect, there is no reason why they should not be. Because artists have to think of money, that does not mean treating the question as one of "a living wage." Nor need they fear that their dignity will be impaired if they accept for their pleasure in the creation of beauty as moderate a compensation as the two English artists who have sent out this interesting and suggestive little circular.

E.

Alexander Archipenko and the Problems of Modern Sculpture

AGAIN and again there appear artistic temperaments unable to express themselves in terms within the limitations of one art. They may be poets and musicians like Wagner, or sculptors and painters like Archipenko. It is the sound reaction against the specialization of modern art which gives the strong accent of sincerity to Archipenko's experiments. He misses space in painting and color in sculpture, and his defiant attitude is quite understandable, although it is not always possible to follow him. Archipenko produces polychrome sculpture, but the old Greeks surely did the same. It was a mistake of our grandfathers to believe that antique sculpture was originally monochrome, and some modern artists have experimented with materials of various shades and description, and have also tried to paint their statues.

Archipenko attempts to translate the three-dimensional space in painting. The painters of the Renaissance and the baroque did exactly the same thing; they were proud of the discovery of perspective which enabled them to give an adequate image of their visual impressions. They despised medieval painting as they would have despised modern painting which voluntarily confines itself to two dimensions. The merit of the cubists was that they reintroduced the problem of space in painting. Archipenko was one of the most daring exponents of the cubistic doctrine.

Had not the ardor of the cubists gradually deteriorated, a new art might have arisen, in which factors of painting and sculpture could have been fused. Archipenko calls his works in that mixed style "sculpto-peinture," but what he strives for, unconsciously perhaps, is in fact architecture. Only in architecture can the ideas he holds be realized, for there abstract geometrical forms are implied with the factor of color and space.

It is somewhat ironical that a style essentially architectural should flourish in an age so little favorable to building as the present epoch of reconstruction. Owing to lack of opportunities, the cubists decorate cinemas and cafés. Archipenko produces statuettes for the drawing room. A style of the vigor and dramatic intensity of the baroque becomes a frivolous affair, something like Louis XV. It is a perfectly charming style full of subtle invention and delicate effects. Archipenko's architectural "vein" reveals itself in his thoroughness of design.

Like other cubists, Picasso, for example, Archipenko has a marvelous sense for line rhythm, which the impressionists lacked. The value of the beautiful line, the perfect contour, has been reintroduced and again we are able to appreciate a designer like Ingres and Raphael, whom the impressionists had dethroned. Unnoticed by the general public a revaluation of æsthetic values has taken place. With regard to color, taste has also changed lately. Slowly degrading shades like those on architectural tracings and oriental miniatures, which the impressionists would have found rather dull, are much appreciated now.

Archipenko is perhaps at his best in his water colors of a soft tone and aëry design. Unlike many cubists Archipenko admires nature; he does not deform it for the sake of distorting; with him it is a matter of idealism.

In his portraits of Mme. Archipenko the likeness is not neglected or sacrificed to an æsthetic persuasion; it persists in spite of the conventional mode of its presentation. The portrait in profile is particularly representative of Archipenko's manner. It is one of his sculpto-paintings, in which he combines the elements of a bas-relief with that of painting. The violent foreshortening of the lines, the ingenious arrangement of the background, which is composed of many facets, the treatment of the figure, which is divided into planes, the coloring of the statue, everything contributes to the unusual sensation imparted. The light is prevented from gliding smoothly on the surfaces; instead it is broken up, unfolding a variety of effects.

The sculpture of Archipenko does not fail to convey a profound impression if it is examined in terms of the problem the artist was trying to solve. The point is whether his genius is strong enough to force the spectator to see his production from his own particular angle. But it is impossible to tell whether the artist himself will stick to his theory of today, for his art has been undergoing continual change since 1910, when he began to be noticed, and may hold in store many an unexpected solution.

Archipenko is of Slavonic race, a Ukrainian, in the full maturity of his talent. His works have been exhibited in New York, Paris, Berlin and Munich, among other cities, and at present he is arranging an exhibition in Italy.

Comprehensive Exhibit of Miss Mary Cassatt's Prints

Chicago, June 19.

PRINT MAKERS and print collectors alike acknowledge a rare opportunity in the assembly of 150 prints in black and white and with color by Miss Mary Cassatt, which are on view in the print rooms at the Art Institute, this month. Once before the collection was shown privately at the Grolier Club in New York, not so long ago, when a catalogue was made by Kennedy, the compiler of the famous Whistler catalogue, of a Grolier Exhibition. It is illustrated by reproductions of many unique items in the collection.

Both events were possible, owing to the generosity of Robert Hartshorn of New York, who owns the majority of the Cassatt prints, and Chicago has a special interest in the display, since Martin A. Ryerson, vice-president of the Art Institute, has loaned his Paris set of Miss Cassatt's prints with color, to extend the variety of this extraordinary showing of life work in one medium.

A Collector of "States"

The passion of the print collector is a strange obsession, if let go to the full. Mr. Hartshorn has the many-sided interests of a genuine print collector, since his taste embraces all phases of the art of one worker, the fruits of her imagination and the output, as they say in business, of her "trial proofs," "states," notes of subject material and notes of technical experiments, and all sorts of impressions with individual marks. For example, there are not less than seven impressions and curious states of a certain plate, indicating that Miss Cassatt was tireless in seeking some peculiar effect she had in mind.

Ever since photography set back the painstaking art of the engraver as maker of many prints at large, the arts of line engraving, etching, mezzotint and their kindred have been relegated to aristocratic uses for the few, rather than picture making for the many. And yet the etchers and engravers have been doing remarkable work in this half century and longer of twilight, while the public is buying cheap reproductions of photographic processes, when they might have bought signed originals in prints on papers to last for centuries and to be treasured for all time—for it is certain that in the vast amount turned out by earnest workers, there are some of those values which remain when Time sifts the mass and fashion turns its back on schools.

Studying With Degas

Miss Mary Cassatt belongs to the senior class of women who went to France to study in the atelier of Degas and to catch the spirit of the Impressionists, then changing the atmosphere of opinions in technique. About the same time the enthusiasm for the masters of the Ukiyoye School, the block print artists of Japan, was arising overseas, with James McNeill Whistler, "the stormy petrel of change," casting his spell upon inquiring students who had no guiding star of their own.

Of all Americans of this period, Miss Cassatt most clearly reflects the influence and the battle between an individuality determined to express itself and the fascination of "art for art's sake;" that is, technique for the accomplishment of its methods first, and the message or spirit of composition second. Studying this illuminating display of work, much of which no doubt was never intended for the public, it will be seen that the technician gained and the complete artistic expression lost.

Yet a golden thread of universal interest in a single theme, that of mother and child, binds Miss Cassatt's work into a volume of poetry, one bold would say, a book of free verse in etching, dry point, drawings and aquatint. The devotion of womanhood to the child, the dependence of infancy and the tasks of daily care of the mother of the common people, Miss Cassatt has turned from aristocracy and beauty to the French woman and nurse of the working folk. With a heart for her subject, she has sketched the child in its mother's arm, bathed, caressed and always at one with its mother. In the majority of the 150 prints the various phases of technical handling are used with the intention of securing a certain effect. And frequently, the critic is held intent by a dry point in which much is given with the aid of a few graceful lines. The art of suggestion plays a part. Color is used to make beautiful patterns in the design of the print.

The Color Prints

Writing of a series which leans toward the Japanese color print, in the Print Collection Quarterly, Miss Cassatt said: "I was entirely ignorant of the method when I began, and as all the plates were colored by me, I varied sometimes. The manner of applying the color was done with the intention of attempting an imitation of Japanese methods. Of course I abandoned that somewhat after the first plate and tried more for atmosphere."

In the above lies the confession of the experimentalist. Miss Cassatt tried nearly all modern ways. One thinks of Robert Browning, whose philosophy was greater to him than a study of verse which his message overweighted, while Miss Cassatt permits her epic of motherhood to remain in the background while she plays with a number of schemes to express it.

The Paris Set (loaned by Martin A. Ryerson) reminds us of a brilliant company of young men and at least one gifted woman, who created an era of prints with color which had power to enchant and to unveil scenes among French people, writing fresh chapters of liveliness. The Paris Set in color is divided in groups on the north and west walls of the Institute Print Room, standing out bravely from their neighbors and, as Ruskin has said, making "nests for pleasant thoughts." While her associates in Paris were taking notes in cafés and the streets, Miss Cassatt kept discreetly within the bounds of her own taste. Her prints of the Paris Set are among the most attractive of the exhibition. Lines of grace and meaning inclose the figures and represent the vital idea. At a distance, the design and its decorative force give a pleasant impression. Indeed, among the French etchers with color, the sense of drawing and painting a decoration for the walls was conspicuous.

Variations of the One Theme

As one theme is repeated with variations, it is difficult to picture in words any print for the reader. The women and children are of the round, robust type of humanity. The dominating emotion is personal affection. There are quaint attitudes, and babies that make a universal appeal, but nearly always the working artist is more interested in her plan of work rather than the picture for others. A print with color of a "Woman and Child" is more nearly satisfying from every point of view than many others. It is a dry point, the woman with elements of loveliness holding a child whose head reminds one of an infant with a Madonna by Botticelli.

When all is said, we return to the secret of the importance of Mr. Hartshorn's collection supplemented by the Paris Set loaned by Mr. Ryerson. The working etcher (whose number is increasing for the love of the art and the service of patrons) has the history of a life work of struggle and experiment and attainment. It is a liberal education, in its way, offering instruction and encouragement to all who work with the needle on the plate to "try out," and are not afraid to try the same subject half a dozen times. The examples from the "Twelve Dry-Points" afford a worth-while show all their own. It is possible that Miss Cassatt is even now contemplating, if she has not accomplished them, plates that are the fruit of years of experience and which crown her years of endeavor.

Although born in Pittsburgh and claimed by America, this artist has looked upon France as her home since it is easier to find circles of artists and the atmosphere of appreciation in the French capital, with its many ateliers of instructors and advantages in museums. Her paintings unmistakably influenced by French fashions on canvas and yet breathing her own individuality, have given elements of distinction to the displays of the Academy of Design in New York, and the large national and international shows in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and elsewhere. Her striking compositions, French women and children in original poses painted in bright color, are sought for by museums. They are easily recognizable. And because of this personality and its sincerity, she was voted a member of the National Academy of Design and in France is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Thinking of her paintings in relation to her etchings and this collection so extended in its offerings, her awards of honors and gold medals have been given on the strength of her canvases. It is true that exhibits of prints offer few awards. The Metropolitan Museum, New York, owns her "Mother and Child"; the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, "La Femme au Chien"; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, "At the Opera"; the National Gallery, Washington, "Caresse Enfantine"; Detroit Museum, "Femmes et Enfant"; Wilstanch Gallery, Philadelphia, "On the Balcony"; Worcester Museum, "Mother and Child"; Art Institute, Chicago, "The Toilet," and the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, "Mother and Child."

No previous exhibition of the year in the print rooms has excited so much interest. Connoisseurs are as curious as the layman who has known Miss Cassatt these many years in paintings, and even the casual observer stops before a sympathetic drawing of George Moore, which may be an unveiling of his inner self. Miss Cassatt has found the meditative and not the militant Englishman. Not least in the way of novelty is the fact that some prints bear a record of having been in the Beaurdley and the Roger Marx collections before being acquired for this set, which has largely come from Miss Cassatt herself. Truly, collections of work of a lifetime with the background of personal history and commentary can unveil much for discussion. As one leaves the gallery, he passes a portrait of Miss Cassatt, her back to the viewer, as she stands in a gallery of the Louvre, and was sketched by the French master, Degas.

LENA M. McCAULEY.

Photographed by Peter A. Juley

Etching by Mary Cassatt

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Gallery-on-the-Moors, East Gloucester, Mass., will open Aug. 9 and continue through Aug. 27; pictures and sculpture will be received Aug. 3, 4 and 5. An invited jury, representing wide interests, in locality and point of view, will pass upon admissions. Plans are being formed for creating a fuller participation by exhibitors, and greatly increasing the interest and co-operation of the public.

The painting by Gardner Symons, entitled "The Gleam on the Hilltop," which was awarded the Altman Prize in the recent exhibition of the National Academy of Design, has become the property of the Montclair (N. J.) Art Museum, under the terms of the will of Henry W. Ranger.

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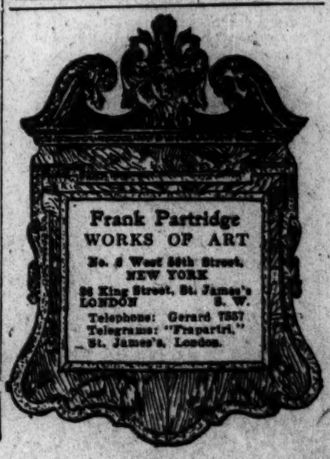

THE HOME FORUM

Friday Night: A Memory

EVERY Friday evening, when I was a little boy, I used to take supper with my aunt. She always had what I liked, or, on the rare occasions when she had rice pudding, which I did not like, she put raisins in it. She was very neat, and I always sat up straight and behaved myself, and was careful to lay my knife and fork on the edge of my plate, and paid attention to my pronunciation and grammar. She thought I was a wonderful child, because I told her I was—that is, I always put my best foot forward, and gave her outlines of the books I was reading. She was the only person who treated me with the dignity I deserved. Although she was five times as old as I, one would never have known it from our conversation; but whether I talked like a boy of sixty, or she like a woman of ten, I do not remember. Whenever I read a funny story, I treasured it up to tell her, because she always laughed whether there was any point or not, and beamed at me over her spectacles. And she stored up memories of her girlhood in Brooklyn to tell me.

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She used to tell how as a girl she had gone with her friends across the East River from Brooklyn on the Fulton Ferry and had ridden down to the Battery on the horse-cars to eat oysters at Dorlon's, or to hear Jenny Lind sing at Castle Garden, under the patronage of Mr. Barnum; and how at that time Bleecker Street was the fashionable street of the city, and was considered to be away up-town; and how, one time, when she was going to a party in Brooklyn, she came to a muddy lane—that is now Clinton Avenue—and couldn't get across, and took off her little red shoes, of which she was very proud, and carried them over in her hand. My cousin lived with her, and we never grew tired of listening to these stories, and a great many others like them, because they were true, or she of telling them, because they were memories.

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My aunt's rooms always seemed sunnier than other rooms. I do not know how she managed it, for she always had the shades pulled down to keep the carpet from fading. Nevertheless, her rooms always smelled sweet and clean; I suppose because they were sweet and clean. She had crocheted tidies on all the chairs—except when I rubbed them off with my back—and the chairs and tables always stood on exactly the same spots. I used to wonder whether she made chalk-marks on the floor in house-cleaning time, so that she would know where the furniture belonged afterwards. She liked dogs, as she did all dumb things, but would never keep one because his feet would have been muddy; but she always had a canary-bird.

This pet, which was always pampered and spoiled, was also always gifted with remarkable intelligence. It would scold at your finger and peck at it, ruffling its feathers, and would get into its swing when you told it to (if it happened to feel like swinging), and would answer when you called. I did not much care for canary-birds, and yet I always took a pocketful of chickweed or a bunch of shepherd's purse (or pepper, as we called it), whenever I went to my aunt's. She knew the common names of most plants, was very successful with window-boxes, and approved of my knowledge of herbs and trees. We both of us condemned to live in the city, loved country sights and sounds, and used to plan a country place which we said we should own some day. There were to be horses and cows and chickens and bees, and an old-fashioned garden. Meanwhile she always kept a window full of geraniums and begonias and Chinese primroses, which she cared for as if they were children. They always grew well!,

My cousin and I used to tease each other when we were at my house, and cheat each other at croquet. Sometimes I put heads of foxtail grass down her back, just to hear her squeal, because she thought they were caterpillars; and sometimes I used to shut her up in a closet, just to hear her kick. We used to climb fences and trees and chase chickens and fly kites and play mumble-peg. But when we were at my aunt's we were very demure. We never thought of misbehaving there. After supper my cousin washed the dishes and I dried them, being very sly and witty about it, but in an entirely decorous manner, while my aunt dozed in her high-backed rocking-chair in the twilight. When we had finished, my aunt would wake up and I would carry her chair into the parlor.

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The parlor was the neatest of all the rooms. On the mantel-shelf was a white alabaster vase wonderfully carved with grape clusters and leaves and tendrils, and a crystal ball with countless bubbles blown in it to form a pattern. I looked at these very carefully every Friday evening and never ceased to marvel at them. There was also a field of wheat or rye or barley on a china plaque that my sister had painted, and a large picture of Beatrice Cenci with her beautiful hair hanging down her back.

Here in the parlor my cousin played "Rippling Brook" and "Mountain Breezes" on the piano, and I turned over the pages, while my aunt rocked quietly, smiling and nodding her head. Sometimes she would sing softly, when she thought we were not listening, and then my cousin and I would exchange glances, but pretend not to hear. Once she surprised us by going to the piano and playing and singing in a quavering voice, "Black-Eyed Susan," from the "Beggar's Opera," which she had heard when she was a girl. Having overcome her diffidence, she went on and sang "Sally in Our Alley" and "Old Dog Tray." I think this is my pleasantest memory of her.

After my cousin had shown her technique by playing "Les Papillons" or the "Invitation to the Dance," we would get out the card table and play euchre or casino. My aunt would laugh at her own mistakes and tap me with her fan when I took too many tricks. I used sometimes to grow ashamed and would revoke, so that she might win.

About ten o'clock she would grow sleepy and would begin to nod. And then I would kiss my aunt good-night and go home. R. M. G.

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James Boswell in Corsica

Boswell was the first Briton to visit Corsica. His impudence in presenting himself, at the age of twenty-five, to General Paoli has been more often dwelt upon than his intrepidity in going to the island at all. . . . Paoli made much of his visitor. Perhaps he thought him a person of more distinction and power than was really the case; perhaps since he had failed to draw Rousseau to the island, he was fain to put up with this young Scotsman as a substitute, and get what advertisement and influence he could in England through him; but, however all this may be, certain it is that the two became fast friends. It was for no merely international reasons that the General placed Boswell next him at dinner, permitted him to ride on his own horse with its trappings of crimson and gold. . . .

Paoli well knew that Boswell intended to plead the Corsican cause. "When I asked him what I could possibly do in return for all his goodness to me, he replied, 'Solamente disingannate il suo corte. Only undeceive your court. Tell them what you have seen here. They will be curious to ask you. A man come from Corsica will be like a man come from the Antipodes.' I expressed such hopes as a man of sensibility would in my situation naturally form. He saw at least one Briton devoted to his cause. I threw out many flattering ideas of future political events, imagined the British and the Corsicans strictly united both in commerce and in war, and described the blunt kindness and admiration with which the hearty, generous common people of England would treat the brave Corsicans."

It has been customary among critics to laugh at Boswell's efforts on behalf of Corsica as a specimen of his characteristic presumption. His efforts have indeed their comic aspect, and it is, moreover, clear that in all his activity he was more than willing to acquire a personal renown as "James Boswell, Esq., the Corsican traveller." What traveller has not exaggerated the significance of his journeyings? And yet, when due allowance has been made for all this, there remain a generous devotion to a cause and an eagerness to serve a friend which it would be both foolish and cynical to deny. Boswell very ardently wished the success of the Corsican cause, and proposed to do what he could to promote it.

He took back with him a suit of Corsican attire by means of which he hoped to stimulate public interest and to call attention to himself. He contrived to get a friend to present him to the Prime Minister, and actually called on Lord Chatham, wearing this Corsican costume. . . .

Boswell wore this same costume when he went to the Shakesperian jubilee at Stratford in the autumn of 1769. He published an account of the festivities in the London Magazine, together with a print of himself wearing this now famous costume. The account which accompanies it contains the following paragraph:

"Of the most remarkable masks upon this occasion was James Boswell, Esq., in the dress of an armed Corsican chief. He entered the amphitheater about twelve o'clock. On the front of his cap was embroidered in gold letters,—Viva la Liberta,—and on one side of it was a handsome blue feather and cockade, so that it had an elegant as well as a warlike appearance. He wore no mask, saying that it was not proper for a gallant Corsican. So soon as he came into the room, he drew universal attention." . . .

Besides his Account of Corsica, which included his Journal of a Tour to Corsica, he superintended the collection and publication of a series of essays, entitled British Essays in behalf of the Brave Corsicans, by several hands. . . . There is much in the book about the rights of man and Corsica as the fortress of liberty, but the mark of "propaganda" is upon the essays one and all, so that they can hardly lay claim to any literary character whatsoever. Inasmuch as it was necessary to publish the volume anonymously, as voicing the mind of a large though unidentified public, it necessarily lacked that personal touch which distinguishes everything else that Boswell ever wrote, and which makes even his proof-corrections delightful reading.—Chauncey B. Tinker, in "Nature's Simple Plan."

A Passer-by

Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,
Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,
That fearest not sea rising nor sky clouding,
Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest?
Ah! soon, when Winter has all our vales opprest,
When skies are cold and misty, and hail is hurling,
Wilt thou glide on the blue Pacific, or rest
In a summer haven asleep, thy white sails furling?

I there before thee, in the country that well thou knowest,
Already arrived am inhaling the odorous air:
I watch thee enter unerringly where thou goest,
And anchor queen of the strange shipping there,
Thy sails for awnings spread, thy masts bare;
Nor is aught, from the foaming reef to the snow-capp'd, grandest
Peak that is over the feathery palms, more fair
Than thou, so upright, so stately, and still, thou standest.

And yet, O splendid ship, unhailed and nameless,
I know not if, aiming a fancy, I rightly divine
That thou hast a purpose joyful, a courage blameless,
Thy port assured in a happier land than mine.
But for all I have given thee, beauty enough is thine,
As thou, aslant with trim tackle and shrouding,
From the proud nostril curve of a prow's line
In the offing scatterest foam, thy white sails crowding.

—Robert Bridges.

"Ronda, Spain," From the Etching by Emily Burling Waite

THOSE of us who have wandered about the world like to be reminded by a vivid drawing of some place we have seen; those of us who must sit at home and do our traveling vicariously are grateful to the artists who make the countries and peoples of other continents alive to us. And today there are many hundreds of lesser artists doing this. They have gone about the world notebook in hand and brought back to us illustrations of their travels. They are content to portray the world as it appears to the ordinary human being. Their pictures have the same relation to art as have travel books to literature: they may or may not be great literature depending on the greatness of the writer, but they are in any case—always supposing the work is decently and sincerely done—a pleasant and profitable method of learning to know how other men in other countries live and look.

Artists who draw such pictures for us are illustrators in the broader sense of the term, not because their work often appears as what we call illustration in books but because their work is illustration as Mr. Berensen defined it when he said that it "is everything which in a work of art appeals to us, not for any intrinsic quality, as of color or form or composition, contained in the work of art itself, but for the value the thing represented has elsewhere, whether in the world outside, or in the mind within." Yet note that even under what seems a stringent defining of the word Mr. Berensen still admits illustration to its place as a work of art. Many of the old masters are merely very great illustrators; nearly all genre painters are illustrators; and, because they are genre most of the Japanese color prints would fall into the same category of illustration.

Charles Cotton's Work

He is, no doubt, a minor poet; but a minor poet in the true sense, in which the emphasis falls less upon the minority than the poetry. He makes no great flights; he has not even any great lines. His fancy is sometimes extravagant. . . . But he has a most beautiful purity of tone. The little things he has to say he says with an exquisite lucidity and an ease of which only those who have tried (in vain) to recapture it know the underlying labours. Consider, for instance, these lines from "Celia's Fall." She fell,

"As I have seen a snow-white Dove
Decline her bosom from above,
And down her spotless body fling,
Without the motion of the wing,
Till she arrest her seeming fall
Upon some happy pedestal."

The purity of the language is so enchanting that we almost forget how exact it is. "Decline her bosom" seems almost too limpid, till we remember the sudden joyous plunge of the pigeon's breast, as though she loved to feel the rush of air against it. That "fling," that "seeming fall," that "happy" pedestal—it is surely the topmost perfection of minor poetry; and such perfection that we have to drag our minds pretty deep to be sure that it is minor and not major. Or take, again, the slightly more characteristic lines from the "Evening Quatrains,"

"The shadows now so long do grow,
That brambles like tall cedars show,
Mole-hills seem mountains, and the ant
Appears a monstrous elephant.

"A very little flock,
Shades thrice the ground that it would stock;
Whilst the small stripling following them
Appears a mighty Polypheme."

We have passed the frontier of exquisite perception into the kingdom of Fancy, that delicate exaggeration of the merely physical vision. But there is something over and above the "vain fantasy" of Mercutio which saw Queen Mab

"In shape no bigger than an agate-stone
On the forefinger of an alderman."

There is a quality, perhaps more evident in the whole set of verses from which these isolated two are taken, of simple serenity—of a kind of smiling clarity. It is as though, in the first cool of a summer evening, our perceptions had been untethered and were browsing idly over the landscape. Of course, the shadow of an ant could never really look like a monstrous elephant. We know that. . . . Cotton has given us a poem of fancy for the time of fancy. His quatrains have a delightful psychological aptness; they are in every sense of the word, happy.

His three sets of quatrains on Morning, Noon, and Evening in the country where he lived so long mark the highest point of sustained excellence reached by him in poetry. It may be said that they are not profound. They are none the worse for that. The truth is that profundity is a quite modern, almost modish, demand to make of nature-poetry a demand which, though it has secured for us Wordsworth's finest work, has also produced the much less permanent philosophisings of Meredith.

There is no religiosity in Cotton's nature-poetry; instead, there are flashes of quiet and luminous beauty, with the added charm of gaiety.

"The merry lark now takes her wings
And long'd-for day's loud welcome sings,
Mounting her body out of sight
As if she meant to meet the light."

The last two lines have precisely the same restrained perfection as the picture of the falling dove. They are lovely with a classical loveliness. And then, a verse further on in the same poem (on Morning), what could be more simply sweet, more fragrant with country courtesy, than the lines—

"Now doors and windows are unbarred,
Each-where are cheerful voices heard,
And round about good-morrows fly,
As if day taught humanity?"

Even when he becomes fantastic, there is a flavor in his conceits. We feel that he is light-hearted with a country gaiety. He is not engaged in the rather frigid occupation of impressing the town wits, but in amusing himself, because in the country his thoughts will be dancing. . . . Like Richard Corbet, of whom he so often reminds us, he inspires the mood of country happiness. We cannot help believing that he was himself inspired by it.—The Times Literary Supplement.

From the Second Epode

Happy the man, in busy schemes unskilled,
Who, living simply, like our sires of old,
Tills the few acres which his father tilled,
Vexed by no thoughts of usury or gold.

The tender vine-shoots budding into life
He with the stately poplar-tree doth wed,
Lopping the fruitless branches with his knife,
And grafting shoots of promise in their stead.

Or when rich Autumn o'er the smiling land
Lifts up his head with rosy apples crowned,
Joyful he plucks the pears, which erst his hand
Graffed on the stem they're weighing to the ground.

What joy, amidst such feasts, to see the sheep,
Full of pasture, hurrying homewards come,
To see the wearied oxen, as they creep,
Dragging the upturned ploughshare slowly home!

—Horace: Sir Theodore Martin's Translations.

Fiction That Becomes Historical

Historical fiction proper looks backward by the help of imagination and antiquarian study. But there is another class of work which we may call "contemporary" historical fiction: that is, the epic, drama, or novel of contemporary manners, which acquires historical value only by the passage of time. Just because Homer, Shakespeare, and Fielding copied from the life of their own day, their work, as historical evidence, has a value entirely lacking to the historical novel proper. They give evidence, not indeed as to particular events, but as to the manners, thought, and customs which they knew so well, revealing just those phychological shades in which chronicles and legal or economic records are deficient.

At the head of the works of fiction that Time has thus transformed into historical evidence stand Homer's lays. In a period of which we know otherwise almost nothing at all—far less than we know about the England of the Conquest—Homer has rendered the daily life and thought of those far-off men and women more familiar and intimate to us than are the lives of any of our English ancestors prior to the time of Chaucer. Homer gives us a glimpse through the blackest part of the "curtain of old night," into chambers hung with glittering armor, and rocky coasts under a burning sun. Even "if the Iliad and Odyssey were all fiction," says Professor Gilbert Murray, in that most imaginative and entrancing of works of scholarship, "The Rise of the Greek Epic,"—

"If the Iliad and Odyssey were all fiction we should still learn from them a great deal about early Greek customs, about practices of war and government, about marriage, land tenure, worship, farming, commerce, and above all, the methods of seafaring. Let anyone read thoughtfully the story which Eumæus, the swineherd, tells of his life, in the Odyssey, and then consider how much history of the life of the Ægean, about the seventh century, B. C., he has learnt from three pages of poetical fiction."

After Homer came Chaucer's Prologues and Tales and the Elizabethan theatre. We value Ben Jonson today less for his "learned sock" than for such learning as he shares with Hogarth and Charles Dickens, the things he saw and heard in the pothouses and alleys of old London, and reproduced with an art that only the author of Falstaff could surpass. Beaumont and Fletcher's Knight of the Burning Pestle, which links up Aristophanes with Gilbert and Sullivan, is "of so airy and light a quality" that, considered as historical evidence, many will hold it "but a shadow's shadow." And yet I think it helps to prove that the old prentice life of London once contained a spirit of lyrical joy and imagination not to be found in the city life of today.

The views not only of ordinary readers but of historical specialists have been deeply affected by Smollett, Fielding, and Miss Austen, as regards the manners of the squirarchy and other classes in South England in the early and late eighteenth century, respectively. . . .

One of the many rewards for acquiring historical knowledge is the pleasure thereby added to our reading of the great works of fiction, which are becoming historical by the passage of time. Their number is increasing year by year; already Pickwick and the early Victorian novels are beginning to take on this character. Historical scholarship not only enables us to understand words and references scattered haphazard along the page, but adds to our enjoyment of the contemporary picture of bygone classes and types, each with its social, political, or religious peculiarities, because we see it all in the setting of our knowledge of the whole period. —George Macaulay Trevelyan, in Cornhill Magazine

On the Doing of Miracles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS long been customary to describe as miraculous whatever could not be explained by physical laws,—that is, by men's highest sense of what causes and controls the phenomena of the material universe. Knowing no higher law, this explanation was of necessity their only refuge; for whatever happened in apparent violation of this law could be explained in no other way than by the conclusion that it was due to divine intervention, and was, therefore, miraculous. This long practiced habit accounts for the interpretation put upon the works of Christ Jesus, which transcend explanation as resulting from the operation of known laws.

Paul's declaration, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death," pertained to the law whose method was undiscovered and unknown until comparatively recent times, when it was revealed by Mary Baker Eddy through the discovery of God as Principle, and the reign of His perfect law. Because of lack of understanding, the conclusion was forced that the mighty works done by Jesus were miraculous, —that is, were wrought through divine intervention in overcoming the orderly processes of nature; and it was held that he accomplished these works because of his sonship with God—a relation, it was held, evidenced in his divine origin. That his disciples and followers were enabled in some degree to do likewise was attributed to his bestowal of divine power upon them, by which it was held that they, too, were enabled to set aside the orderly operation of law, and to perform healing works through divine intervention.

An important benefit which Christian Science has bestowed upon mankind is the understanding of divine law and its operation, to the purpose that the so-called miracle is explained, and deprived of all supernatural aspects. This highly desirable result has been proved by the students of Christian Science through gaining, from the writings of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, a demonstrable understanding of God and His perfect law, operating to govern and control the universe of Spirit, the only true creation. As it is learned that the true creation is spiritual, and that the physical universe is material and therefore unreal, its so-called laws are seen to be as false as the counterfeit creation itself.

Moreover, it is learned in Christian Science that as God's perfect law is unchangeable throughout eternity, the so-called miracles could not be explained as resulting from a violation of unchanging law. Consequently, it was found that instead of being unnatural, miracles are, in fact, examples of the operation of divine law, correcting the false sense of substance and law manifested in the so-called universe. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 134), Mrs. Eddy offers a complete explanation of this when she says: "A miracle fulfils God's law, but does not violate that law. This fact at present seems more mysterious than the miracle itself;" and she further adds, "The miracle introduces no disorder, but unfolds the primal order, establishing the Science of God's unchangeable law."

But Christian Science goes much farther than to make a statement which, did it not prove its position by actual demonstration, might rightfully be regarded as dogmatic. Through the understanding and application of divine law gained in Christian Science, its students are performing many of the same so-called miracles performed by the Nazarene and his followers in healing divers forms of disease, destroying sin, comforting the broken-hearted, and making the blind to see. Furthermore, it is learned and demonstrated that these results follow upon the application of divine law in the destruction of false beliefs, the procuring cause of the discordant conditions in question. In the destruction of these false beliefs it also transpires that the equally false claims of law are likewise annulled, since the only law is divine.

The person who has become accustomed to accept only the evidence of the physical senses, and whose sense of life and its environment is material, knows nothing of Spirit and its operation; but when even such materialists behold the phenomena of sickness healed and sin destroyed, of persons reclaimed and redeemed through spiritual means alone, even such doubters are given pause. The order of so-called miracles—miraculous only because they transcend the experience of physical sense—is seen in the operation of true law, which expresses the divinely natural rhythm of the universe, God's eternal reign. The miracle then ceases to be regarded as pertaining to the supernatural, and is seen as the orderly expression of divine sovereignty made manifest in human experience.

The understanding that God cannot be responsible for evil and its claims of law and order is an important step in working out one's salvation. Much healing has resulted from this understanding alone, through lifting from the troubled heart the burdens of sorrow under which it has been laboring. The good works of Christian Science are no longer to be regarded as miraculous, but as the natural outcome of divine Love's perfect law applied to human problems. On page 560 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy pertinently says, "The great miracle, to human sense, is divine Love, and the grand necessity of existence is to gain the true idea of what constitutes the kingdom of heaven in man." So the miracle is seen no longer as a supernatural happening, but as proof of God's reign.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Latest Liquor Project

PROBABLY the rumor, emanating from the White House and published elsewhere in The Christian Science Monitor today, that a plan is under consideration for the imposition of a tax on light wines and beer as a means for meeting the cost of the soldiers' bonus, is not to be taken too seriously. Trial balloons of this sort are often sent up by politicians, and when sufficiently buffeted by hostile winds above are very promptly abandoned to their fate. That this particular balloon will be demolished by a hurricane of public disapprobation there can be no possible doubt.

The question of the soldiers' bonus is one that every right-thinking man in the United States wishes to see settled with justice to those men who suffered through service in the war, and at the same time in fairness to those producers, workingmen and others, who have on their shoulders the burden of restoring the United States to a position of general prosperity. The former class must not be deserted if in adversity. The latter must not be impeded in their efforts by burdensome taxation. Especially would it be unintelligent, unstatesmanlike, for Congress to enact a bonus in the face of the present condition of the Treasury without specifically providing the means for raising the required revenue. It is the wildest buncombe to say that the bonus question can be met out of the payment of interest and principal of the foreign indebtedness. Every well-informed person knows that these sums cannot be paid in gold, and it is equally well known that the pending tariff legislation will prevent their being paid in goods. Moreover, there is a very reasonable doubt as to whether all the nations thus obligated are in a position to pay at all even if the United States were able to accept payment without utterly disorganizing its domestic industrial and commercial system.

President Harding has recognized these facts and has very wisely insisted that the bonus bill should not be enacted without the specific provision of a tax by which the needed revenue would be furnished. It has been asserted that without this provision he would veto the bill. Now come the advocates of the destruction of the prohibition law, who think they see in this attitude of the President an opportunity to enlist the friends of the bonus, and that powerful organization the American Legion, on the side of their nefarious plan. They would have the selling of light wines and beer again authorized, and suggest that by an amendment to the bonus bill a tax upon light wines and beer be imposed to raise the necessary revenue for the fulfillment of this purpose.

Of course the brewers and distillers and their agents who are back of this proposition care nothing whatsoever about the former soldiers. If they did they would know that nothing could be worse for the returned veterans of the war than the reopening of the saloons, for the maintenance of which those veterans in part would pay, and the taxes provided by the operation of which would come to a very great extent out of their own pockets. The advocates of the restoration of the liquor power only see in the present predicament of the bonus legislation an opportunity to make a breach in the stone wall of prohibition. They would suggest as readily attaching that provision for the legalization of light wines and beer to a bill providing for an enormous expenditure of revenues in public improvements. To them it makes no difference to what purpose these revenues may be applied. They don't pay the taxes. Never make the blunder of thinking that the distiller or the saloon-keeper pays the taxes. It is the customer, the man who befuddles his brain with their product, whose pocket is emptied by the taxes which they are only too ready to volunteer.

It is asserted that many members of the Cabinet favor this so-called solution of the bonus problem. Massachusetts knows with regret that Secretary Weeks looks favorably upon the legitimatizing of the traffic in alcohol within "limitations." But not merely Massachusetts, but the rest of the United States, will long hesitate to believe that the President, who as a Senator voted for the prohibition amendment and for the enactment of the Volstead Act, stands ready now to barter the efficiency of that epoch-marking reform for a block of votes, no matter how great that block may be. The Monitor is entirely confident that the mere suggestion of such a purpose on the part of the Administration will be met by a very prompt disavowal on the part of its head, even if a few of the less eminent members of the presidential family may be tottering.

THE unfriendliness shown the United States by a Havana newspaper, La Nacion, seems to have aroused more resentment among responsible Cuban officials than among those against whom the attack was directed. It is quite evident that the chief purpose of La Nacion was to increase political and partisan dissension in Cuba, rather than to voice sincere disapproval of Washington's consistent policy in the island since the first intervention in 1898. The thrust was an unkind and an ungracious one, nevertheless. It comes with ill grace at this day, twenty-four years after the United States responded reluctantly but generously to the Macedonian appeal of downtrodden Cuba, to charge that Americans were actuated by selfish or ulterior motives in contributing aid to a friendly people at the expense of declaring war against an otherwise friendly nation.

Cuba—Then and Now

The spontaneous defense of the policy of the United States by the Cubans themselves reveals the true estimate which the loyal people of that Republic place upon the service which has been rendered. But this defense is not necessary to justify America's attitude in the eyes of other nations. The record is open to the world, and marks a triumph in what has come to be known as the new diplomacy. But the somewhat ill-considered statements of La Nacion serve to emphasize the fact that Cuba still has its distracting internal problems. It is a favorite subterfuge of the enemies of any government to make it appear that the responsible directors of that government's policies are influenced or coerced by possibly more powerful forces on the outside. This method of attack has been used to embarrass President Obregon in Mexico, and is still employed with more or less success. It has likewise been employed repeatedly, particularly in times past, by the factions opposed to the dominant administrative forces in the United States. The appeal to prejudice is often abundantly effective.

Indications are that the loyal people of Cuba, as well as the friends of the Cuban Republic elsewhere, will not be persuaded by any specious argument that the United States is now, or that it ever has been, actuated by any undisclosed motive or policy in its dealings with its neighbors. President Zayas has nothing to apologize for in his dealings with Washington. Neither he nor his Cabinet has been dominated by a superior force. The United States has never demanded even that the Cuban people acknowledge their gratitude for the timely extension, in 1898 or since that time, of a friendly helping hand.

NOTHING is more curious and enlightening in the game of combinations, as practiced by France, than the manner in which she swings from this side to that. Apparently it is impossible for her to be on good terms with every nation at once, and the corollary of friendship with one country is enmity for another. That is one of the creeds of the old diplomacy. A friendship is always something directed against somebody else. It is calculated, and has a double edge. People are not always friends of a neighbor because they respect that neighbor, but because they dislike or fear some other neighbor. If some day France comes to terms with Germany, the chances are that she will be somewhat hostile toward England.

France's Search for Allies

This is no reflection on a stupid diplomacy. It may be observed that at this moment France is undecided about her friends and her foes. The impossibility under the old conceptions of being friends with everybody at the same time has been well brought out in the alternate wooings by France of England and America. Why not both? Apparently there are those in France who think that the three nations cannot unite and sometimes France leans toward America and sometimes toward England.

France's Washington tactics revealed this error. The assumption of M. Briand was that a wedge could be driven in between the two English-speaking nations, and that France might profit by the division. A mischievous newspaper which had done its best to stir up this imaginary quarrel was responsible in large part for this notion. French policy was to secure American friendship by ranging up with America as against England. Nothing could be more stupid, because not only was France thus bound to be regarded as the antagonist of England by England—and British propaganda, whether consciously organized or instinctively pursued in a peculiar spirit of national solidarity which compels every man to take up his proper post and repeat the right thing, is often truly formidable, not to be compared with the damp and harmless French squibs—but she could not succeed in capturing the American Nation, which, however, was entirely predisposed in France's favor. On the contrary, she annoyed and disgusted important elements of American opinion, when it was seen that there were attempts to exploit diplomatic difficulties, when the European feud was revealed in multiple manifestations and France appeared as the stumbling block to full understanding.

In many ways the unfriendly attitude of America was shown. The biggest blow was the demand that borrowings should be repaid in twenty-five years. All thinking men in France saw that America was lost in a sense in which she had not hitherto been lost. Strangely misled by the organized ovations prepared for Americans in France and for Frenchmen in America, France had considered that she was making great headway. Suddenly she discovered that Senator McCormick, for example, was not a French colony because Paris had planted a few flags on him. Some of the journals turned upon him savagely. France has suffered one disillusion after another since the armistice. Reluctantly she felt that she had failed in America, and probably exaggerated her failure in sheer reaction.

With England her relations had become strained as they have never been strained since the days of Fashoda. On both sides of the Channel there were proceeding discussions about the advisability of repudiating the Entente. French newspapers for two years had been fulminating against England, who was blamed for having reduced French credits on Germany in cleverly staged Supreme Council meetings in which the French Premier was always worsted by the agile Mr. Lloyd George. England found it not to her interest to keep up the pretense that Germany would pay, but France, who had built up her budgetary system on this lie, could not admit it was a lie, and attributed her disappointment, not to economic realities, but to British policy.

Still, with America out of the picture, it was held to be folly to widen the breach with England. There was a sudden fear lest matters had been carried too far, a strong desire to reknit the friendship with England, to close up the European ranks through which German diplomacy, were it well directed, could easily drive a way. There were clamors for the unreal Pact of Guarantee—a fictitious showy instrument—which had previously been refused. This pact with England, however ineffective it would be in a military sense, might at least serve as a political pretense. Without truly settling the dozen separate disputes that had sprung up between the two Channel countries, the pact would be hailed as a reaffirmation of the pledge of unity of front.

France genuinely wished to make up the quarrel with England. But how? How was it possible for M. Poincaré to unsay all he had said? It was not possible immediately, nor was it possible in Supreme Council meetings. The only chance for M. Poincaré to escape from the dilemma of breaking completely with England or surrendering publicly and swiftly his previously expressed opinions, was to resort to the mysterious and slow process of diplomacy by correspondence. In dispatch-box diplomacy it is always possible without great publicity, without astonishing somersaults, to shift gradually one's position, to effect compromises, to shuffle the cards until the combinations are unrecognizable. Everything in the character of M. Poincaré—his cautiousness, his love of order, his tendency to secretiveness—coincided with this political necessity of abandoning the blazing Supreme Council meetings on which all eyes were fixed. He, too, would be dismissed were he to bow to necessity—whose alias is understood to be Lloyd George—in a widely advertised diplomatic conclave.

Genoa presented difficulties. The French delegates would either be swamped under the waves of opinion of the world or their isolation would be shown up in the most unpleasant manner. The word isolation is coming to ring dismally in French ears. America, England, Italy, lost or in danger of being lost; Spain fighting a tariff war with France; the Succession States of Central Europe somewhat uncertain; Germany looking across the Rhine with eyes of hate; Russia, whether Red or White, unforgetful of France's anti-Russian policy emphasized even by France's rapprochement with the Turks.

So France is casting about for allies. In default of England there is America, and if America stands aloof, then Poland and the Petite Entente must be held; and in the last resort even a Franco-German accord is possible. What M. Poincaré would prefer are quiet arrangements. Diplomacy he would keep in the professional field of purely ambassadorial negotiations. Economics he would intrust to the experts, who could arrive at sensible or at least possible decisions without compromising the Government and without exciting an undue and dangerous interest in the public. But he is above all anxious to have signed the Anglo-French Pact.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Canadian universities, in convention, have appointed a committee to report on the feasibility of founding a Canadian graduate school, possibly at Ottawa. At the convention in Winnipeg, Frank D. Adams, dean of McGill University, and R. W. Brock, dean of the University of British Columbia, seemed to be of the opinion that the proposed graduate school would help to retain the services of Canadian university-trained men for Canada. At present, hundreds of these are going to the United States and elsewhere for the higher training, they said, and are being absorbed into the service of those countries.

A Canadian Graduate School

It is a commendable ambition to see a national graduate school established for Canada. Dean Brock thought that Ottawa would be the suitable place to establish a school. It is the capital city of Canada, visited by almost every distinguished man who comes to the Dominion. A large staff and invaluable facilities for graduate research work are already located in Ottawa. Professors could be borrowed also from various Canadian universities and brought to Ottawa from time to time, to superintend research work, or to give special courses of lectures.

Many Canadian university men take post-graduate courses at Harvard. Some go to universities in Great Britain. From the Canadian point of view, it may seem a serious national loss when young university men tend to take up occupations in the countries abroad. It is possible that there are compensating benefits to Canada, however, by this permeation of the larger nations, numerically larger, with men of especial ability from the Dominion. Once upon a time there were loyal Scots who viewed with much concern the migration of young Scotsmen to London. No one now has any doubt about the mutual benefit of this bridge of understanding, built by the Scottish universities between Scotland and England.

Cecil Rhodes founded a great scholarship system to promote this movement between the English-speaking nations on a world-wide basis. The value of the Rhodes Foundation as an influence toward amity and cooperation between the British Empire and the United States is inestimable, and as Lord Milner said recently, it was never more necessary than at present.

Canada's position is almost like the keystone of the main arch in a bridge of understanding between the United States and Great Britain. The Canadian universities are contributing much to the building of that enduring structure. The idea of a Canadian graduate school is worthy of encouragement and support. Nothing is being lost, however, to the ultimate service of humanity by the present happy arrangement whereby many Canadian graduates are welcome to take post-graduate courses in the United States.

MANY an educated woman, not too well blessed with this world's goods, has to attend to "the washing" at home. Why should not a well-educated woman attend to "the washing" in a hotel? The manager of the Savoy Hotel, London, sees no reason to the contrary, and so it comes about that Miss M. G. Champion, a Queen's College graduate and a cousin of the poet, John Drinkwater, is manager of the Savoy laundry, and the two telephone operators there are Miss K. M. Cornish, B. A. of Liverpool University, and Miss Wadsworth, B. A. of Manchester University. It may be taken for granted that the linen will be no less white, and the laundry vans will not go in and out with less punctuality because the world of these three ladies is a little larger than the circumference of the washtub.

FEW Americans have so endeared themselves to the people of London, proud and humble alike, as has Chief Justice Taft; few have been so readily understood, hence so warmly welcomed with that rare hospitality which the British extend to those whom they respect. This for the reason that they feel Mr. Taft shares in their ideals, kindles to their traditions, which he recognizes to be his also. He visits London to study the prompter administrative processes of the laws which are the common heritage of English-speaking peoples. It is, therefore, peculiarly gracious that, in their generous impulse to show him every courtesy, the members of the British bar should have chosen to make Mr. Taft an Honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple, an honor extended to but two other Americans, former Ambassador Choate and John W. Davis, recent Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. By entering this august company Mr. Taft becomes a participant in the ancient associations of this renowned place, set apart for the uses of lawyers since the reign of Edward III, when the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John leased their property adjoining the river to a group of students of the common law. The installation took place in Middle Temple Hall, with its magnificent timbered roof dating from the Elizabethan age, under which Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was first seen upon any boards, and "Good Queen Bess" danced at the revels with handsome young Christopher Hatton.

A New Bencher of the Middle Temple

Perhaps Mr. Taft would hardly agree with Charles Lamb, who was born in the Temple and therefore biased, that it is "the most elegant spot in the metropolis"; though he might well admit its right to be considered the mellowist and kindliest. When City sunshine is the rarest of phenomena, a few slanting rays invade these precincts, softly touching up Spenser's "bricky towres," brightening remote paved courts hedged about with Georgian dwellings, set off by fountains frequented by scores of fluttering pigeons. Along narrow passages, under mouldy arches, move the Benchers, black gowns swinging to their stride; they disappear into doorways which knew Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Cowper, Fielding, they loiter upon terraces overlooking the gardens where, rumor has it, once grew the red and white roses of the houses of York and of Lancaster.

After the Chief Justice has shared in the ancient and significant induction dinner, he can hardly leave these historic precincts, redolent with memories of bygone days and famous personages, without a quickened sense of his responsibility as interpreter of one branch of the English-speaking peoples to another. His visit has contributed much toward better understanding and sympathy, especially through his pregnant words, spoken at the dinner of the Pilgrims:

> We (Americans) are acquiring consciousness of our partnership with the nations of the world and our share of responsibility for what the world does. The war and its lessons have not been lost on us. . . . As a citizen with no official mandate, I beg the Britons whom I am addressing, not to be misled by the temporary ebullitions of one faction or another, but to count on the fundamental public opinion of the United States in respect to our foreign relations, which will always prevail in a real exigency and which regards the maintenance of friendship with Great Britain as a most necessary security for the peace of the world.

Editorial Notes

OLD ENGLAND, despite her reputation for slumbering contentedly amid musty traditions, will sometimes lightheartedly broach quite drastic innovations. A case in point arose recently, when the public learned casually through an article in a monthly magazine of radical changes in the Cabinet system. The Cabinet, for more than a century, has been, in theory at least, a happy family of ministers, all thinking alike and discussing affairs of state without minutes or notes or any formalities, behind lock and key, where domestic squabbles, if any, could not escape to the world without. Now, it appears, the Lloyd Georgian Coalition Cabinet does not meet informally or in private at all. Its sessions are attended by members of a secretariat of over a hundred, who carefully record the proceedings. Incidentally the Cabinet makes no pretense of domestic felicity, being a temporary partnership between rival political groups. Though the discovery has caused some stir among sticklers for the Constitution, nobody, generally speaking, has so far "seem'd one penny the worse."

FOR the first time in the seven centuries' history of the House of Commons, an infant has occupied a place there. Not a legal infant, as was the case in Georgian days when boys of 19 could write M. P. after their names, but a child in the arms of its mother. A lady up from the country presented a ticket of admission to the Strangers' Gallery. She had a nine-months old baby with her, and as she could not leave "Her Majesty" to look after herself, and as the policeman could not be asked to mind her, it had to go with its mother into the Commons chamber. Very prettily the little one demeaned herself, making friends with the other "strangers" sitting near, and even with the stately attendant. She did not cry once. Indeed, in the matter of decorous behavior she set an example to some of the members on the floor below.

"IF YOU want to know the power of Euripides, produce a Greek play in a place like Camberwell." This was the advice given at a conference of head mistresses in London by Miss Brock, who spoke from pleasant experience in her own school in oft-derided Camberwell. She began with Gilbert Murray translations; then the girls wanted to learn Greek; then some of them put on a Greek play, in which the whole school and many of the parents found the greatest delight. That little bit of Greek, said Miss Brock, leavened the whole lump of the school. The real reason for giving the girls access to Greek literature was that it was precious as a canon of beauty in these days of veering fashion and material values. There should be nothing but the best for the children.